

THE AMERICAN

30c • JULY 1976

LEGION

MAGAZINE



SOMETIMES I DIDN'T THINK WE'D MAKE IT!

THE SHAVER THAT WENT TO THE MOON!

Just wind it and enjoy an out-of-this world shave!

**NO WIRES! • NO ELECTRICITY!
NO BATTERIES! • NO LATHER!
NO BOTHER! • NO WAITING!**

Now you can enjoy the same rugged, dependable shaver our astronauts used on moon mission flights. The shaver that doesn't require electric power, water or weight-and-space-wasting accessories! Just check off our checklist below, and you'll quickly discover why no other electric shaver or blade razor can match the Monaco space age shaver for performance, convenience, reliability, value!

Unique Wind-Up Spring. Monaco is the only shaver that doesn't depend on an outside energy source. It's powered by a rugged, dependable wind-up spring. Which makes it—and you—very independent. Just give the winding key six or seven turns and you have enough power for a perfect shave.

Use It Anywhere. You can use Monaco wherever you are—even if that's deep in the woods on a hunting trip. And every day at home and work, in the office, in the car! Or when you're flying or riding to an important meeting and want to get rid of that "5 o'clock shadow."

Clean, Comfortable Shave. You never have to worry about nicks and scratches with *this* shaver. The super-thin shaving head floats gently over your face, guiding whiskers into thousands of tiny perforations. Surgical steel blades revolve an amazing 72,000 times per minute, slicing your whiskers off smoothly at the skin line. Without the hacking and chopping of ordinary slower-acting shavers.

Reliability. Monaco is made to run like clockwork — year after year! The reason? It's carefully crafted by skilled Swiss watchmakers!

Convenience. Now you can forget about messy lathers, looking for electric outlets, replacing or recharging batteries. Everything you need for a close, comfortable shave is right in the palm of your hand!

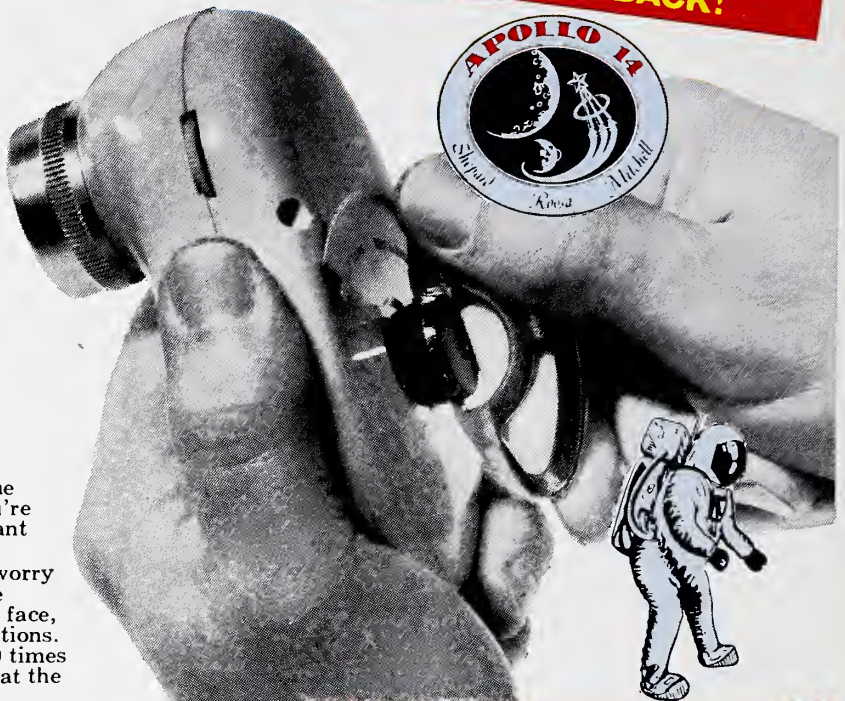
Maintenance-Free Operation. All parts of this fantastic shaver are made of the very finest materials. The surgical steel blades are self sharpening, so the longer you use them, the better they get. The mainspring is made from the same Swedish Super-Steel used in the finest watches. And to ensure years of trouble-free performance, it's sealed and permanently lubricated.

Compactness. The Monaco is specially contoured to fit snugly in the palm of your hand—giving you complete control at all times.

Money-Saving Advantages. Just imagine how much money you'll save on shaving cream and blades. And if you use a shaver, you'll never have to buy batteries again, or pay for electricity. You just can't beat Monaco, the space age shaver. Now that you know why Monaco is the choice of America's astronauts, isn't it time you bought this "heavenly" shaver for yourself? Only \$19.99! Try it 90 days. If you don't agree it's the greatest shaver you ever used, just return it for refund. No questions asked.

Monaco Wind-Up Shaver Only \$19.99

**TRY IT FOR 90 DAYS
YOU MUST BE DELIGHTED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK!**



90-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Try this shaver 90 days. If not completely satisfied, return for prompt refund of purchase price.

**JAY NORRIS Corp., 25 W. Merrick Rd.,
Dept. AK-173 Freeport, N. Y. 11521**

☐ Please rush me one Monaco Shaver @ \$19.99 purchase price plus \$2.00 shipping and handling.

☐ **SAVE!** Order TWO for only \$38.00 purchase price plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

Enclosed is ☐ check or ☐ money order for \$_____. Sorry, no C.O.D.'s.

(N.Y. residents add sales tax.)

Charge to ☐ Master Charge ☐ BankAmericard

Interbank Number
(Located above your name)

Expiration Date
(Located above your name)

Your Card # _____

Signature _____

Please Print

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

© Jay Norris Corp., 1976

JAY NORRIS CORP.

25 W. Merrick Rd., Dept. AK-173,
Freeport, N.Y. 11521

Serving Satisfied Customers for over 25 Years

Canadian Residents please send orders to: JAY NORRIS CAN LTD.
P.O. Box 1000, Dept. AK-173 Montreal North, Quebec H1H 5M9

LEGION

MAGAZINE

JULY 1976



JULY 1976

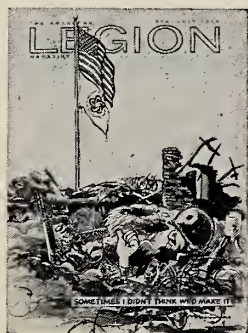
Volume 101, Number 1

National Commander

Harry G. Wiles

Table of Contents

CANCER CAMPAIGN NEARS GOAL	4
<i>"Quota" of dime per member is established</i>	
THE BEST IS YET TO COME!	6
BY NAT'L CMDR. HARRY G. WILES <i>Commander's Bicentennial message to the American Legion</i>	
POW FOURTH OF JULY	8
BY JOE CONSOLMAGNO <i>Clock is turned back 32 years to stalag in Nazi Germany</i>	
WHAT KIND OF A MAN WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON? ...	10
<i>Jefferson letter adds insight on father of our country</i>	
THEY PUT IT ON THE LINE	12
BY T. R. FEHRENBACH <i>Signers of the Declaration of Independence paid heavy price</i>	
SIGN! SIGN! YOU ARE FREE!	15
<i>Patrick Henry's eloquent plea to Continental Congress</i>	
BICENTENNIAL LANDMARK: 1776 IN CALIFORNIA	17
JOHN PAUL JONES, 'ROMMEL' OF THE REVOLUTION ...	18
BY GENE GLEASON <i>American naval hero captured imagination of London</i>	
SHOULD THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY BE FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED?	22
PRO: SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE (R-NJ) CON: SEN. ROBERT TAFT, JR. (R-OH)	
DEFENSE CHIEF SPEAKS OUT FOR NEW WEAPONS	26
BY DEFENSE SEC'Y DONALD H. RUMSFELD <i>U.S. still strongest nation, he maintains, but Soviets have gained</i>	
OFF THE HIGHWAY: NEBRASKA'S CHIMNEY ROCK	38



Cover Photo

Pulitzer Prize cartoonist Bill Mauldin has re-created his famous World War II characters Willy and Joe in this Bicentennial American Legion Magazine cover—a salute to the veterans of all wars who helped the nation reach its 200th anniversary.

Other photo credits this month include UPI, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Engraving by Asher B. Durand from original painting by J. Trumbull, Chappel, Harper's Magazine 1853, Amherst College Collection, San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau, Shirley Starbuck, U.S. Naval Academy Photograph, U.S. Airforce Photograph, Warren H. Spencer.

Departments

NOTES ON OUR DESK	2	DATELINE WASHINGTON	42
LETTERS TO EDITOR	3	PERSONAL	44
BOOKS THAT MATTER	5	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS	46
VETERANS NEWSLETTER	29	LEGION SHOPPER	47
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ...	30	PARTING SHOTS	48

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.

POSTMASTER: If undeliverable, please send Form 3579 to:
P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers, please notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 using Form 3578 which is available at your local post office. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also, notify your Post Adjutant or other officer charged with such responsibilities.

The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Production Offices
1608 "K" Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-393-4811

(New York direct line) 212-586-3460

Office of Publisher
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10019
212-586-3110

Advertising Sales

Robert Redden Associates, Inc.
P. O. Box 999
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
201-837-5511

Publisher, James F. O'Neil
Editor, Raymond J. McHugh
Senior Editor, Grail S. Hanford
Managing Editor, Frank Kuest
American Legion News Editor
Ralph E. Risley
Art Editor, Walter H. Boll
Production Manager, John A. Stanley
Circulation Manager, Dean B. Nelson
Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Legion Magazine Commission:

Benjamin B. Truskoski, Bristol, Conn. (Chairman); Milford A. Forrester, Greenville, S.C. (Vice Chairman); James R. Kelley, Radnor, Pa. (National Commander's Representative); Billy Anderson, Miami, Fla.; Lang Armstrong, Spokane, Wash.; Norman Biebel, Belleville, Ill.; Adolph Bremer, Winona, Minn.; B. C. Connelly, Huntington, W. Va.; Andrew J. Cooper, Gulf Shores, Ala.; Raymond Fields, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Chris Hernandez, Savannah, Ga.; James V. Kissner, Palatine, Ill.; Russell H. Laird, Des Moines, Iowa; Henry S. Lemay, Lancaster, Ohio; Loyd McDermott, Benton, Ark.; Morris Meyer, Starkville, Miss.; J. H. Morris, Baton Rouge, La.; Robert F. Murphy, Chelmsford, Mass.; Robert A. Okeson, Diamond Bar, Cal.; Floyd J. Rogers, Topeka, Kans.; Harry H. Schaffer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wayne L. Talbert, Delphi, Ind.; Frank C. Love, Syracuse, N.Y. (Consultant); Edward McSweeney, New York, N.Y. (Consultant).

The American Legion Magazine is owned and published monthly by The American Legion. Copyright 1976 by The American Legion. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Ind., 46204 and additional mailing offices. Price: single copy, 30 cents; yearly subscription, \$3.00. Direct inquiries regarding circulation to: Circulation Department, P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Send editorial and advertising material to: The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

NON-MEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send name and address, including ZIP number, with \$3.00 check or money order to Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Microfilm copies of current and back issues of The American Legion Magazine are available through: University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

NOTES ON OUR DESK

On the Fourth of July, Joseph Dronan will hoist the Stars and Stripes over his house on Hill Street in Monrovia, CA. If he's fortunate, two sons will be home on leave from a Marine Corps base and a nuclear submarine to join two younger brothers and a 17-year-old sister who's itching to get into the Air Force.

On April 19, Dronan ran up two flags—the Stars and Stripes and the flag of his native Ireland. Easter Monday was Irish Independence Day. Then he sat down and wrote a letter to *The American Legion Magazine* as “a foreigner” hoping to “inspire more Americans and all others that live and work in the United States to appreciate what they have and what they may see every day in the flag.”

He didn't know it, but he was writing our Bicentennial Fourth of July editorial. We couldn't say it half as well:

“April 19 is Irish Independence Day,” he began, “but every day in America is Independence Day.”

“When I see the United States flag in a parade, with its guard of honor, or see it raised at sunrise and lowered with the sunset, I get a spine-tingling feeling . . . goosebumps . . . sometimes a lump in my throat and a tear in my eye.”

“One doesn't have to be born here to love that flag.”

“In it I see the great oceans, the lakes, the rivers, the mountains and forests, the deserts hot and barren, and I see the great highways and railroads passing through little hamlets and big cities.”

“But I see other things, too . . . my five children born free . . . I see people of every walk of life, every creed and color . . . I see my sons in uniform and all those in the armed forces who serve night and day. . . .”

“An old Irish proverb says: ‘From the graves of patriot men and women spring living nations.’”

“If God is to judge nations, as He surely does man, then this self-sacrificing and most generous of all countries will wear the brightest crown in the seventh heaven of eternity; so much has she given of herself to others, individuals and nations; often with little or no thanks, sometimes repaid even with bitterness, jealousy, spite and hate.”

No nation on earth has done more or given more for others.

“The poem of Emma Lazarus on The Statue of Liberty says it all:

*‘. . . Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free,*

*The wretched refuse of your teeming
shore.*

*Send these, the homeless, tempest-
tost to me,*

*I lift my lamp beside the golden
door!’”*

“Americans. Hold your banner aloft with just pride. Hold high your heads, for in you there is goodness and friendship and love for all, friend and foe alike; for it is not nations that make men and women great, it is men and women that make nations great.

“GOD BLESS AMERICANS!”

Thank you Mr. Dronan.

Battle of Midway Comes to Screen

The battle of Midway, turning point of World War II in the Pacific, is the subject of a major new movie. Universal Studios calls it the first major war picture in years.

Billed as a salute to the Bicentennial and scheduled for release this summer, the film will star Charlton Heston. Henry Fonda will portray Adm. Chester W. Nimitz; Robert Mitchum is Adm. William “Bull” Halsey, Glenn Ford is Adm. Raymond Spruance.

Midway has been called the most significant naval battle since Trafalgar. In his book “Incredible Victory,” Walter Lord wrote:

“The U.S. had no battleships, the Japanese 11. The U.S. had eight cruisers, Yamamoto 23. And the U.S. had only three carriers (one of them crippled); their enemies had eight. . . .”

“The U.S. had no right to win. Yet they did . . . Midway showed that every once in a while ‘what must be’ need not be at all.”

Books That Matter

The American Legion Magazine this month introduces a new column, “Books That Matter,” which will mention books and writers of special interest to Legionnaires. The feature is directed by Grail Hanford, senior editor. See page 5.



Stockdale



Norris



Day



Sijan

A Legion Salute To 4 New Heroes

This Bicentennial Fourth is an appropriate moment for an American Legion salute to the four latest recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration. The awards were made by President Ford to four heroes of actions in Vietnam; one was posthumous. The recipients are:

Rear Admiral James Bond Stockdale, USN, 52, a native of Abingdon, IL, for heroism as the senior naval officer in captivity.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Norris, USNR, Ret., of Silver Spring, MD, for making repeated attempts to rescue two pilots downed inside enemy territory and eventually returning them to safety.

Colonel George E. Day, USAF, of Eglin AFB, FL, for conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life while a prisoner of war.

Captain Lance F. Sijan, USAF, posthumous.

While on a flight over North Vietnam, Nov. 9, 1967, Captain Sijan ejected from his disabled aircraft and successfully evaded capture for more than six weeks, although seriously injured and suffering from loss of blood. After capture, he was tortured during long periods of interrogation but refused steadfastly to give the enemy any information. He subsequently died in prison. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Sijan of Milwaukee, accepted his medal.

Fallen Soldier's Son Ponders the Sacrifice

SIR: The article "Korea Revisited" (April) stirred a different kind of memory for me. My father, Sgt. Arthur E. Reasor, and his tank crew were in action in 1950 in the "Bowling Alley." When their tank was disabled they tried to escape, but one by one they were killed by sniper fire. I was 2½ years old at the time; my sister was ten months (father saw her only once) and my brother was 6. We were told that dad was buried in a shallow grave near Taegu. A year later a body was returned home for a military funeral.

Mom raised us three kids on a \$250 a month pension. There's not much glory in this and it was a terrific battle for one woman. She died in 1964 when I was 16. Now all that remains is dad's Purple Heart, put away in a safe place, and fond memories of home. But those two people gave America an engineer, a schoolteacher and a happily married housewife.

Someday I would like to visit "that peaceful valley where Korea's finest rice grows." I'd like to pay a little respect to my father who gave me the opportunity to live a life in a free and democratic country. I seriously hope that he died trying to promote that same kind of life for the people of Korea.

PHILLIP S. REASOR
Danville, IL

Editor's note: Mr. Reasor served in the Navy from 1967 to 1971. He is a member of American Legion Post 211 in Paris, IL.

SIR: In "Korea Revisited" (April) Sterling Slappey says Inchon did not become famous until Gen. MacArthur's landing in 1950. I remind him that in September 1945, the Army's XXIV Corps sailed from Okinawa to Inchon to disarm Japanese forces in Korea. We found one Japanese detachment drawn up on the landing stage, at attention, but with their backs turned to us and their rifles slung barrel-down.

ALBERT J. HASSETT, JR.
Woodside, NY

SIR: I was disappointed that "Korea Revisited" (April) did not mention my ship, USS *Bayfield*, APA 33. We were at Inchon, Wonson, Chinnampo, Homhung-Hungpo and

we brought the Marines to Pusan on Christmas Day, 1950.

RAYMOND K. CONOVERS
Freehold, NJ

SIR: When will we learn that too far to the right is just as bad as too far to the left? We subsidize fascist-style governments and this encourages communism rather than prevents it.

MELVIN S. FRANK
Niles, OH

SIR: The American Legion needs the fine young men whom we sent to Vietnam and brought home without fanfare. Let's get out of the post and recruit them in the colleges, the community outreach centers, the churches and at their jobs. The future of the organization lies with them.

BILL LOWDEN
Escondido, CA

SIR: Treasury Sec'y William Simon (May) is wrong. The tax revolt is not "brewing," it is here! Thousands of people are refusing to finance corrupt government with "voluntary" income tax dollars.

MRS. HAROLD KRAUPIE
Bridgeport, NE

SIR: One question for Treasury Sec'y William Simon (May): Is he going to eliminate double taxation on corporation profits—this taxing of corporations, then taxing the shareholders on the same money when they receive dividends?

SELDEN S. STONE
Weirton, WV

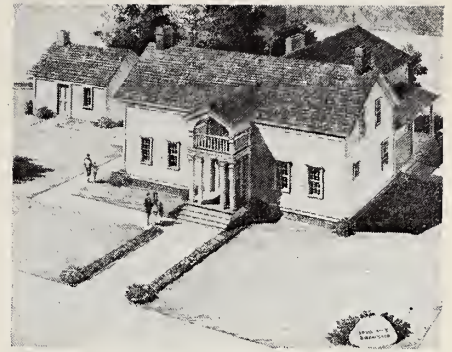
SIR: American Legion posts concentrate too much on social activities, too little on Americanism. The menace of communism is real and increasing daily. Read Solzhenitsyn. The West is sticking its head in the sand. Vigilance is the price of liberty.

RAY J. GUTH
Rochester, NY

SIR: We should expand our armed forces reserve system to include limited service personnel who could release combat forces in any emergency. I hope the American Legion will support such a proposal.

GEORGE C. EARDLEY
Albuquerque, NM

SIR: Congress should allow all veterans and their dependents to re-



Restored Pyle Home

Ernie Pyle Remembered

ERNIE PYLE, the G.I.'s very own correspondent during World War II, will never be forgotten by millions of American servicemen and their families.

Now the State of Indiana and the Indiana Department of The American Legion are remembering him with the restoration of his birthplace at Dana, a small community of about 400 persons in western Indiana.

Ernest Taylor "Ernie" Pyle was born in a house owned in recent years by the James Elders. The house, on a farm about two miles outside of Dana, had become the target of vandals and has been unoccupied for some time.

Mrs. James Elder, the current owner, agreed to donate the structure to Indiana provided it was moved from the farm into Dana, where it has been restored. The Legion's Department of Indiana raised the restoration costs with the assistance of the Lilly Endowment, Inc. The Indiana Legislature has voted to maintain the home in perpetuity.

Legion Commander Harry G. Wiles will dedicate the house on July 3.

It has been restored as it was in 1900, the year Pyle was born, with a basement added where Pyle memorabilia will be displayed.

Ernie Pyle, writing for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, became the chronicler of the American G.I. of World War II. He wrote in trenches, foxholes, in the tail of a B-17, on the deck of a mine sweeper, from Europe to Africa to the Pacific.

He died, as he lived, in a Pacific island foxhole on Ie Shima in 1945.

He will receive \$100 a month pensions (or more) regardless of any other income.

ELECTRA PEARSON
Ranger, TX



Tvarscki Vodka



TV—short for Tvarscki.

Tvarscki is as crisp, clear and dry as any premium vodka.

At an un-premium price. Vodka-drinking Americans who insist on value—without stinting on quality—are switching to TV. And that's the picture all over the U.S.A.

80 • 90 • 100 proof
The American Distilling Co., New York, N.Y.

Cancer Goal

CAN YOU SPARE A DIME?

A DIME FROM each member of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary between now and Aug. 20 will send the Legion's American Cancer Fund drive past the million-dollar goal by the time of the national convention.

National Commander Harry Wiles and Auxiliary President Mrs. Lotys Schanel both predicted "victory" in one of the organizations' biggest joint fund-raising efforts.

At the close of the National Executive Committee meeting in Indianapolis on May 7, Legion membership stood at approximately 2,620,000; Auxiliary membership was about 915,250.

The NEC meeting saw Wiles receive contributions totaling \$22,249. Leonard E. Baxter, New York department commander, presented a check for \$17,700, bringing that department's total contribution to more than \$140,000—one-sixth of the national total.

Immediate Past Commander James M. Wagonseller presented a check for \$2,500 from his Post 11, Lancaster, OH. Post 111, Tampa, FL, donated \$5,000.

Contributions by departments as of the NEC meeting were:

Alabama \$14,858.23; Alaska \$5,014; Arizona \$7,296.07; Arkansas

\$9,963.99; California \$32,562.25; Canal Zone \$853.80; Colorado \$9,000.43; Connecticut \$9,750.10; Delaware \$1,907; District of Columbia \$4,608.30; Florida \$27,239.78; Georgia \$24,929.15; Hawaii \$1,213; Idaho \$2,870; Illinois \$25,842.80; Indiana \$36,238.92; Iowa \$20,345.63; Kansas \$16,440.32; Kentucky \$9,592.30;

Louisiana \$11,750.22; Maine \$6,570.63; Maryland \$21,646.60; Massachusetts \$18,249.64; Michigan \$16,682.10; Minnesota \$27,090.59; Mississippi \$3,453.35; Missouri \$21,396.20; Montana \$3,584.23; Nebraska \$18,101.73; Nevada \$2,019.40; New Hampshire \$4,464.90; New Jersey \$37,744.49; New Mexico \$6,439.42; New York \$135,061.49; North Carolina \$11,886.18; North Dakota \$9,565.92; Ohio \$50,847.65; Oklahoma \$8,538.79;

Oregon \$8,083.89; Pennsylvania \$30,224.86; Puerto Rico \$4,056.77; Rhode Island \$2,835.76; South Carolina \$6,135.01; South Dakota \$8,115; Tennessee \$7,050.91; Texas \$23,998.25; Utah \$2,089.40; Vermont \$3,803.09; Virginia \$8,541.23;

Washington \$11,570.10; West Virginia \$6,849.82; Wisconsin \$16,457.06; Wyoming \$3,705.50; Philippines \$121; Canada \$11; Mexico \$296.20; France \$1,533; Italy \$115.

Grand total: \$817,512.45.

**GIVE TO THE AMERICAN LEGION
NOW CANCER FUND FOR THE
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY**



American Legion National Headquarters

P.O. Box 1055

Indianapolis, IN 46206

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Here is my contribution to The American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary Cancer Fund for the American Cancer Society.

NAME _____

(Print clearly)

ADDRESS _____

LEGION POST (Number and State) _____

AUXILIARY UNIT (Number and State) _____

SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION SQUADRON (Number and State) _____

(Checks should be made payable to "The American Legion for the account of the American Cancer Society" and mailed to Treasurer, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206. Contributions also may be made through local Posts for forwarding to National Headquarters. Contributions are tax deductible. Do not send cash through the mails.)

BOOKS THAT MATTER

Who's Hiring Who, by Richard Lathrop. Reston Pub. Co., Reston, VA, soft cover, 237 pp. \$6.95.

Business conditions may be getting much better, but there are still a lot of Americans out of a job. The author, director of the Nat'l Center for Job-Market Studies, believes that guidance can help these job hunters. He's aimed his book at two areas: career choice and how to handle job-finding problems. Since skills and goals are not the same for everyone, the types of work and compensation discussed are as varied as the people who will make use of this book. Tables give total and monthly employment figures for just about every conceivable occupation, as well as current, favorable business and geographic areas for employment.

Living and Dying At Murray Manor, by Jaber F. Gubrium. St. Martin's Press, N.Y., N.Y., 216 pp. \$8.95.

"Making peace with hopelessness is a difficult task, and it is the one people encounter in breaking up a home to take up life at the Manor." It is a telling point in this book about life in a nursing home.

In a well-run home such as Murray Manor (not its real name), poor food and care, neglect and filth are not the villains. Individual loss of personal self and privacy are—the sense of loss we suffer as we lose close family ties, close friends, cherished personal possessions, and the physical strength and beauty of our own bodies; and learn to endure group living.

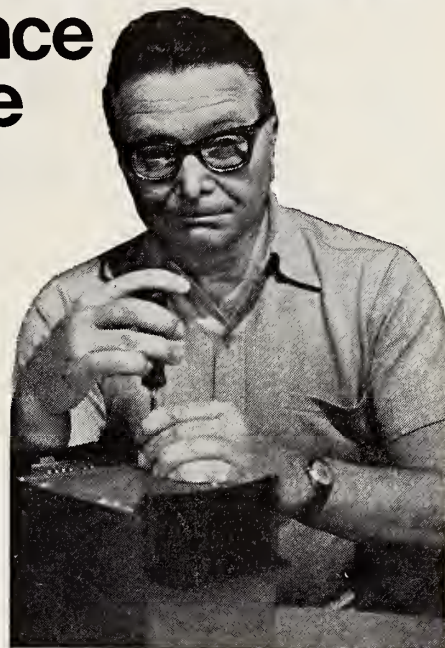
Finally, facing up to the reality that in the end nothing but the end awaits all those who are there. These are the specters of old age for all too many today. Perhaps learning that fear and this sense of loss are common to all could help ease the burden, but probably not.

Mr. Gubrium has written an insightful, worthwhile book, but a sad and depressing one.

Rust in Peace, by Bruce Adams. Antipodean Pub., Sydney, Australia, 238 pp. \$20.

World War II servicemen who saw action in the South Pacific will appreciate this pictorial return to the battlegrounds where they served, and where rusting relics of war still dot the landscape.—*Grail Hanford*

HENRY MORGAN SAYS: "Good appliance repairmen are scarcer than doctors who make house calls."



Did you know that there are over a billion appliances in use in the United States today? And three repairmen. At least that's the way it seems when one of mine goes on the blink. With more than two dozen electrical gadgets in my house going snap, crackle and pop, I finally got tired of trying to locate a guy with enough ambition to take my money and I decided to learn how to make the repairs myself.

When a well-aged comic like me decides to go back to school, you can bet the family jewels it won't be back at P.S. 93. I'm going to learn at home, or not at all. So I sent away for NRI's home study course in Appliance Repair . . . and I took the course.

With a mechanical aptitude slightly below that of King Kong, I needed a course that started at the beginning and didn't move ahead too fast. Well, NRI did just that. They started with electricity—what it is and what it does—and went from there. You proceed at your own rate of speed. Whip through it if you want to, or take your time. What counts is the fact that you learn, in a way that it sticks with you.

You learn two things: how to repair appliances—from little one cylinder gas engines to refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and how to get started in your own appliance business. That can mean money for you either way. If NRI can turn old ten thumbs Morgan into a reasonable facsimile of a repairman, think what they could do for you!

NRI's no fly-by-night outfit. They've been training men for more than sixty years . . . and they've had over a million students. It's the oldest and largest home study school in the field of electronics and electricity, so they know it better than anyone else around.

The NRI course is really easy to understand . . . with lots of pictures to show you what they're talking about. They even send you a professional appliance tester at no extra cost.

With the tester and a few basic tools you probably have already, you're ready to service most electrical appliances. After a few months, you'll be fixing your own appliances like I do, or you can start earning spare time money fixing them for your friends and neighbors. Before you know it, you can have your own full-time business and be independent.

Take my advice and clip the coupon. Even if you don't know which end of a screwdriver is the handle, they can give you real professional training that'll help you break into the appliance repair field. It's one of the few things I've ever sent for that was even better than they said it would be . . . so why not invest a postage stamp to see if it's right for you. The NRI catalog is free and there's no obligation. No one will knock at your door or bug you at home. NRI doesn't use salesmen. They don't need them.

Take it from Henry Morgan, the appliance repair field could sure use some good men. Now.

Henry Morgan

Henry Morgan



NRI SCHOOLS
McGraw-Hill Continuing Education Center
3939 Wisconsin Avenue,
Washington, D.C. 20016

759-076

APPROVED FOR CAREER TRAINING
UNDER G.I. BILL
☐ Check for facts

Sounds interesting. Send me your free book on Professional Appliance Servicing. I understand that there is no obligation, and no salesman will call.

Name _____ Age _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ACCREDITED MEMBER NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL



The Commander's Message

The Best Is Yet To Come

WHAT DOES the National Commander of The American Legion write to his comrades on the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence?

Does he sing the praises of the men who gathered in Philadelphia in 1776?

Does he recite the exploits of a nation that grew from the depths of adversity to pinnacles beyond the stars?

Does he speak of old soldiers and old wars and fading memories of glory?

Or does he speak about tomorrow . . . about the next 100 years that face Americans; to be more precise, about the next few years that can decide the course of centuries?

When it was founded 57 years ago, The American Legion was dedicated to its own extinction. Its members had just fought the "war to end all wars." They banded together to insure the cause of peace "for God and Country."

That was three wars ago—four if we count the unrelenting "cold war" with the Soviet Union that keeps a quarter million of our sons on station from the fjords of Scandinavia to the sun-baked plains of Turkey to the Far East.

We Legionnaires share the common experience of service to the nation in time of war, but our American Legion has never been content with rekindling old campfires or fighting again old battles.

It has always tried to look to tomorrow. Witness the GI Bill; Legion youth programs; the constant plea for a strong America, capable of meeting national and international responsibilities in an always dangerous world; witness the concern for aging veterans and their families.

Legion history spans less than half the nation's 200 years, but consider if Legion cries for preparedness had been heard in the 1930's, if our protests against hasty disarmament had been more effective in the late 1940's, if our political leaders had shared our commitment to the cause of self-determination in Indochina in the 1960's and 1970's.

There is small comfort in "what might have been." We cannot be satisfied—as an organization or as a nation—with recounting of old glories. Ours is a continuing story.

The Declaration of Independence is a living document. It was written with the hand of Providence for men everywhere. And with the help of Providence the tiny collection of colonies that gave voice to man's "unalienable rights" has emerged as the mightiest of nations confronted with the responsibility of protecting those

rights against tyrannies far more formidable than that of George III.

The responsibility in America's third century will not be measured by military power alone, important as that is. It will be measured by leadership, imagination, a willingness to share our technological genius with people of other nations so they, too, can share the sense of accomplishment we have enjoyed . . . the eagerness for tomorrow.

It will be measured by our ability to continue to unravel the problems of racial and ethnic diversity; our ability to challenge our youth with dreams of greatness; our ability to bring meaning and comfort to the lives of our aging citizens; our ability to marry our thirst for material progress to ecological and environmental realities.

We arrive at our Bicentennial at a moment of doubt and confusion. Watergate and the tragedy of Indochina have spawned peculiar anti-American voices in Washington, in the media, in our universities. Political figures even question our ability to continue the American dream—question the dream itself.

The men and women of The American Legion don't question it.

More than 100 years ago the French historian Alexis de Tocqueville exclaimed that "America is a land of wonders in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement."

Thirty years ago, Sir Winston Churchill came to Westminster College in Fulton, MO, to caution us that: "With primacy in power is also joined an awe-inspiring accountability of the future . . . you must feel not only the sense of duty done, but also anxiety, lest you fall below the level of achievement. Opportunity is here now. . . ."

Improvement, accountability and opportunity are not unfamiliar words to Americans.

So really, the National Commander's Bicentennial message is a simple one:

The best is yet to come.

Harry G. Wiles

American Legion Freedom Bell Decanter

Available at Convention

Nationally famous American Legion Freedom Bell, which has been touring the United States aboard the Freedom Train, during this Bicentennial Year, has been reproduced by Mr. Boston Distiller Corporation in commemoration of the 58th National American Legion Convention to be held in Seattle Washington August 20-26, 1976.

This beautiful, hand-crafted Royal Halburton china decanter, finished in a bronze overglaze, will be filled with the finest 100 month old Kentucky straight bourbon whiskey. Because it will be an extremely limited edition, this very fine collector's item will only be available for sale at the Convention site.

Reserve your Decanter Now.

In order for us to insure fair distribution to all in attendance at the Convention, we are requesting that you fill out the attached coupon, and would appreciate your limiting your reservation to three or less decanters per coupon.



*Let Old Mr. Boston
be your bartender*



Special Reservation Coupon:

Mr. Boston Distiller Corporation Dept. A-1, 1700 Citizens Plaza, Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Please reserve _____ American Legion Freedom Bell(s) for me.
I will pick them up at a State Liquor Store in Seattle, Washington.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Old Mr. Boston Distiller, Boston, Mass., Albany, Ga., Owensboro, Ky.



U.S. and Allied prisoners greet liberators at camp near Frankfurt in 1945

POW Fourth of July

By JOE CONSOLMAGNO

THERE NEVER WAS a Fourth of July quite like that one in 1944—speeches befitting a Presidential election year; a parade; a band concert; an all-star game; swimming races and track events; a carnival midway.

But the American flag was nowhere in sight; there were no fireworks; there were no women or children; no oldsters. The only on-lookers watched over gun sights and through barbed wire.

It was the South Compound of Stalag Luft III, a prisoner of war camp at Sagan, deep in the heart of Nazi Germany. The celebrators were downed American airmen, "kriegies,"—a Yank contraction of the German word for war prisoner, *kriegsgefangene*. Six-hundred miles to the west, the Allied invasion of Europe was not yet a month old. To the east, the nearest Russian salient was 400 miles distant. They were in the eye of the hurricane, dead center in the *sturm und drang* of World War II in Europe.

A year earlier, there were only 250 American prisoners at Sagan, but by 1944 their numbers were swollen to nearly 2,000, as great air battles raged over Europe.

Life at Stalag Luft III was not

as hard as it might have been—Korea and Vietnam demonstrated that. Most Germans lived up to the Geneva Convention. They permitted mail and personal parcels from home and Red Cross food packages. Athletic equipment, books, records and musical instruments came from neutral Switzerland under auspices of the Red Cross and the YMCA.

Kriegies were allowed programs in theater, sports and education. Chicago TV personality Ray Rahner and New York radio personage Ted Brown were products of the kriegie theater. Nicholas Katzenbach, U. S. Attorney General in the Johnson Administration, was a student in the educational program.

Still life at Stalag Luft III was not a "Hogan's Heroes" comedy. There were no Colonel Klinks or Sergeant Schultzes in the Stalag Archipelago. Remember that Buchenwald, Dachau and Auschwitz were also in that chain. Six weeks prior to July 4, 1944, some 50 of 80 RAF prisoners who had successfully tunneled out of the North Compound were recaptured and executed. Late in 1944, as the Third Reich began to crumble, there was serious talk of executing all captured airmen.

Horrors were shoved aside as the Americans at Stalag Luft III observed their nation's 168th birthday.

Individual messes—units of up to 12 men occupying a single room—cut back on meager rations for weeks ahead to set aside something extra for one grand kriegie bash. Some sacrificed all of their precious sugar and raisins to a fermenting pot of stalag brew that offered brief euphoria in exchange for a long period of nausea.

A skilled kriegie chef could do wonders with Red Cross subsistence issue—one can a week of corned beef and Spam per man, some crackers, powdered milk and concentrated chocolate bars. They produced sauces and meat loaves, patties, puddings and pies devised from little more than imagination and stubborn will. One kriegie cook, Ralph "Bud" Gaston, went into the gourmet food business after the war, with a restaurant in Los Angeles. At Sagan he had an added secret ingredient: hunger.

The menu was only one of the delights that Fourth of July. A concrete-lined reservoir built for fire protection served as a pool for swimming races. Track events were held on a path worn around the inside perimeter of the compound where kriegies trudged daily for exercise or privacy. It skirted a low wooden rail that kept the prisoners away from the high double fence of

barbed wire that enclosed the camp.

The track was the scene of a magnificent hustle perpetrated by William C. Runner of Bridgeton, N.J., a jazz musician nicknamed Dusty. Matters military meant very little to Dusty. In England a year earlier, he had a uniform tailored as a zoot suit—trousers extremely full at the knees and pegged at the ankles, blouse padded at the shoulders and pinched at the waist, with its length extended beyond the finger tips. Until official wrath intervened, Dusty was the only officer in the Army Air Force uniformed “with the reet pleat and the drape shape.”

He also was a superb athlete. In high school and college he had competed in track, cross-country and swimming. Years of training on the trumpet had given him a powerful breathing apparatus. At Sagan, this side of Dusty was known only to his messmates. Starting with a seemingly rash brag, Dusty permitted himself to be goaded into accepting a challenge to complete a three-mile run around the perimeter in less than 18 minutes. Once the bait was taken, Dusty and his messmates pledged their entire food allotments in bets at heavy odds.

Dusty played the character to the hilt, right through the first two laps. But even as he staggered and clowned to the jeers and jokes of the unwary bettors, he had a careful ear cocked for the time called out by his messmates. On the last lap he opened up his kick, suddenly consuming distance with the long, powerful strides of a trackman. Jeers turned to groans and even shouts of outrage. Long before he broke the tape, the sheep knew they had been fleeced. Yet his finish, well under the 18-minute limit, was greeted with cheers from winners and losers alike. As P. T. Barnum observed, Americans love to be bamboozled—provided it's done with style. And Dusty Runner had style.

His prime interest at Sagan was his job as leader of the camp band, an aggregation of professional musicians-turned-fliers who could hold their own on any bandstand. Dusty himself was a top-notch instrumentalist and an all-around entertainer. His talents were lost with his untimely death at war's end.

The most popular athletic event of the Fourth was the all-star softball game. Bill Crowley, later to become director of public relations for the Boston Red Sox, was catcher for the losing team. The one-run loss still rankles. His star pitcher was lured away from his barracks team by a bonus in D-bars.

“There was no reserve clause in the South Compound,” Crowley recalls ruefully.

Dedicated camp politicians devoted their holiday to seeking votes for the upcoming election of a kriegie congress that was timed to coincide with the national election that pitted Thomas E. Dewey against Franklin Roosevelt. When organized later that summer, the congress debated political issues under the chairmanship of Emmett Dedmon, who was to become executive editor of the Chicago Sun-Times. One action of the kriegie congress was surprising. It defeated a resolution favoring a peacetime draft.

Politicking, however, was only a diversion on the kriegie Fourth. Holiday games of chance were more popular. Variations of roulette were set up, along with an endless variety of card games. There was a dice table and a rat race featuring real rodents.

There was no official currency in the camp. The pay of prisoners of war, designated by the Geneva Convention to be borne by the holding power, was merely a bookkeeping entry in a master account. Cigarettes were the medium of exchange and chocolate bars were the bullion.

Throughout that Fourth of July there was a great exchange of wealth at the gaming tables. But the majority of the newly-rich soon settled back into their usual economic niche.

Social scientists might ponder the phenomenon. All kriegies entered the insulated society of Stalag Luft III with no more material wealth than the clothes on their backs. Screened originally by rigid Air Force entrance requirements, all had about the same level of education and all were in the same age group. In the camp, all were allotted equal living quarters and the same rations of food and clothing. All received approximately the same parcels from home. Most were about in the same physical condition. Yet in a short time some emerged rich in kriegie possessions and comforts. There was a middle economic class. And there were the poor. The distinctions were subtle and the wealth was relative, but both were real.

(They were wiped out in January 1945 when the camp was evacuated in the shadow of a Russian advance. Individual wealth was reduced to what a man could carry on his back during a week's forced march. Yet before the war in Europe was over three months later, the economic classes reappeared at Stalag VIIA, near Munich, with substantially the

same members in the rich, middle and poor classes.)

But sociological implications were of no concern that Fourth in 1944.

Over the wire in the North Compound, RAF prisoners out for an early turn on their perimeter paused to watch and encourage the parade as it grew steadily with recruits from each barracks.

“Have a care!” called one English officer. “The ruddy British are coming!”

“The sooner the better!” was the reply.

Evening roll call was a sharp contrast. Somehow every kriegie had managed a fresh shave and clean, pressed khakis. With Dusty Runner leading the band, they marched out in dress parade precision rare for airmen. In the spirit of the occasion, the Germans made no count, a once-in-a-wartime omission.

A band concert followed dismissal of the formation, featuring arrangements of the great swing bands. RAF kriegies gathered on their side of the wire to share the Fourth of July concert. They had a special friendship for the band. Once, returning under guard from a rare concert appearance at another American compound, the band had halted outside the North Compound and interrupted an RAF appeal with “God Save the King.” As a man, the RAF prisoners turned to face the music, standing at rigid attention until the last note was sounded.

A verboten national symbol, the American flag was nowhere in sight on the kriegie Fourth. But it was there, smuggled into the camp and in the custody of one Lt. Fred Gillogly, who today is a Chevrolet dealer in Buffalo, N. Y. When the tanks of the 14th Armored Division rolled into Stalag VIIA to liberate the kriegies on April 29, 1945, the flag was there to greet them, flying proudly over a barracks.

Following the evening concert on the kriegie Fourth, the band broke up into small combos to play at the various parties that continued in each barracks until lock-up. At lights-out, Dusty's trumpet had the last say, sounding taps over the silenced camp in tones of clear military brass, tinged with a muddy hint of the blues. The call echoed and re-echoed and as the last notes faded into the night a kriegie might have imagined the faint rumble of drums rolling taps all the way back to Valley Forge.

The more prosaic, however, said it was merely the RAF paying a call on Berlin.

END

What Kind of a Man Was George Washington?

WHO WAS the indispensable man in the creation of the United States? George Washington would probably win a poll; Thomas Jefferson would give him a run for his money.

So, what did Jefferson think of Washington? Here is a letter written by Jefferson in response to a request from Dr. Walter Jones for Jefferson's opinion of Washington. The two had grown distant in the 1790's when Washington backed Alexander Hamilton's theories of strong central government against Jefferson's principles of state's rights.

★ ★ ★

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, [but] rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York.

He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers



Statue of George Washington
Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge

with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision.

He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable (sic) and high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath.

In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic to which he added surveying at a later day.

His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. . . .

On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit, of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

How, then, can it be perilous for you to take such a man on your shoulders? I am satisfied the great body of republicans think of him as I do. . . .

He has often declared to me that he considered our new Constitution as an experiment on the practicability of republican government, and with what dose of liberty man could be trusted for his own good; that he was determined the experiment should have a fair trial, and would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it . . . I felt on his death with my countrymen, that verily a great man hath fallen this day in Israel.

America had never lost a war. But we were losing this one.

General Wainwright had just surrendered to the Japanese at Corregidor. Our fleet—crippled, outnumbered—limped toward the Coral Sea. Then . . . "Scratch one flattop!" crackled the commander's voice over the warroom radio. His dive bombers had unexpectedly sighted the Japanese carrier *Shoho*. They sunk it in just 10 minutes—a record that's never been equalled. Unnerved, the enemy called off their plan to invade Port Moresby.

A turning point—the first Japanese setback! The tides of victory had turned because of our fighting men's ability to seize an unexpected opportunity.

Now, join the MILITARY BOOK CLUB and step back in time to join all our fighting heroes as they turned the tide at Iwo Jima, Normandy, Okinawa, Bastogne, the Solomons, and other crucial engagements.

As a member of the MILITARY BOOK CLUB, you will be able to enjoy hundreds of tales of personal sacrifice, tactical brilliance and raw courage on land, at sea, and in the air.

You can choose volumes that chronicle the command genius of leaders and personalities such as Patton, Spruance, MacArthur and LeMay.

Lavishly illustrated histories document the "coming of age" of decisive weapons like the tank, the fighter airplane, the atomic missile.

And you can go behind the scenes to learn never-before-revealed military secrets. The cracking of the Nazi code. Why Hitler never invaded England. The extraordinary scheme to bomb the "bombproof" Ruhr dams. How the Nazi U-boats almost won the war.

Now you can take your pick of a wide range of

books like these from the outstanding selections offered by the MILITARY BOOK CLUB. And to dramatize the big savings you can enjoy, you are invited to take your choice of any four of the volumes shown here for only 98¢ plus shipping and handling with membership.

How The Club Works

To apply for membership, send no money now. Simply mail the application at right. Once you're accepted as a member, you'll get the four introductory volumes you've chosen for 98¢ plus shipping and handling charges. If you're not satisfied for any reason at all, return your books within 10 days and cancel your membership. You won't owe anything.

If you decide to remain in the Club, you'll receive a copy of the Club's magazine about every four weeks (14 times a year) describing the coming selection and alternates which will average 30% less than the prices of publishers' editions plus shipping and handling.

If you want the Club selection, do nothing. It will be shipped to you automatically.

If you prefer an alternate, or no book, indicate your choice on the convenient reply form. Just return the form to us by the specified date. You'll have at least 10 days to decide. If for some reason you do not have 10 days and we send you a selection you do not want, just ship it back to us at our expense.

As a member, you need take only four more books at regular low Club prices during your first two years of membership. You may resign any time thereafter or continue without further purchase obligation.



Military Book Club
Dept. KR-168, Garden City, N.Y. 11530

Please accept my application for membership and send the 4 books whose numbers I have printed in the boxes below. Bill me only 98¢ plus shipping and handling. I understand the Club plan as presented in this ad and that I need buy only four more books at regular low Club prices during the first two years of my membership to complete my commitment. (NOTE: 2-volume set of AIRWAR counts as 2 books and cannot be ordered individually.)

No-risk guarantee. If not delighted, I may return the 4 books within 10 days, my membership will be canceled, and I will owe nothing.

NOTE: If you select 2-volume AIRWAR set, write 9134 in two boxes, then choose 2 more books.

Mr. }
Mrs. }
Miss }
Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Members accepted in U.S.A. and Canada only.
Canadian members will be serviced from Toronto.
Offer slightly different in Canada.

24-M66

Step back in time to days when America's fighting men turned the tide for freedom.



The Military Book Club invites you to take
Any 4 books for only 98¢ with membership



9134. *Airwar*. Edward Jablonski. Two-volume set on WWII. Counts as two books. Pub. ed. \$39.80

5629. *Silent Victory*. Clay Blair, Jr. Story of U.S. Navy's submarine war against Japan. Two-volume set counts as one book. Pub. ed. \$25.75

7583. *Titans of the Seas*. James H. and William M. Belote. Story of Japanese and American carrier task forces in WWII. Pub. ed. \$12.95

2501. *Hitler*. Joachim Fest. How the anxieties, resentments of his age molded him. Pub. ed. \$15

4176. *The Second World War*. Henri Michel. "The best available history"—TLS. Two-volume set counts as one book. Pub. ed. \$30

5603. *Mustang at War*. Roger A. Freeman. Lavishly illustrated history of P-51 fighter and pilots. Pub. ed. \$10

1453. *Patton. A Study in Command*. H. Essame. Detailed analysis of armored warfare genius. Pub. ed. \$8.95

3137. *Line of Departure*. Tarawa. Martin Russ. The turning-point land battle in the Pacific during WWII. Pub. ed. \$7.95

0745. *Pursuit*. Ludovic Kennedy. The chase and sinking of the Bismarck. Pub. ed. \$10

5876. *Decisive Day*. Richard M. Ketchum. Newly expanded ed. of "The Battle for Bunker Hill," with 42 illus. and maps. Pub. ed. \$10

2428. *The Rising Sun*. John Toland. Japanese empire, 1936-1945. Two-volume set counts as one book. Pub. ed. \$12.95

2246. *Frontier Regulars*. Robert M. Utley. The U.S. Army and the American Indian in the West, 1866-1890. Pub. ed. \$12.95

9092. *On War*. Carl von Clausewitz. New edition, expertly abridged for the modern reader.

3756. *Fighter*. B. Cooper, J. Batchelor. Fokkers, Spad, Zero, Saber, MiGs, more. Pub. ed. \$9.95

5595. *The Race for Rome*. Dan Kurzman. Story of the Allied liberation of Nazi-occupied Rome. Pub. ed. \$10

3020. *The Longest Day*. Cornelius Ryan. Dramatic story of the Normandy invasion. Pub. ed. \$12.50

3012. *The Last Battle*. Cornelius Ryan. Fall of Berlin and the German surrender. Pub. ed. \$7.50

Military Book Club, Garden City, N.Y. 11530 The Military Book Club offers its own complete, hardbound editions, sometimes altered in size to fit special presses and save members even more.

IN CONGRESS. JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while

They Put It On The Line

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Dutton Guinness
Lyman Hall
Geo. Mallon.

John Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Dixon

Edward Rutledge

Wm. Byrd
Thomas Lynch
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Adams
John Adams
John Hancock
Charles Carroll of Maryland

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Wm. Harrison
Th. Nelson
Francis Pickens
Charles Bratton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Ben. Franklin
John Morton
Geo. Clymer
Sam. Smith

James Wilson
G. Ross
Cesar Rodney
G. Mifflin
Th. McKean

John Jay
John Adams
Lewis Morris

Rich. Stockton
Jos. B. Venable
Jos. Hopkinson
John Hart
Anna Clark

Joshua Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Lam. Adams
John Adams
Robt. Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Ste. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Sam. Huntington
M. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

By T. R. FEHRENBACH

ON THE 7TH OF June, 1776, a slender, keen-eyed Virginia aristocrat named Richard Henry Lee rose to place a resolution before the Second Continental Congress of the United Colonies of North America, meeting in State House off Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia. Lee had his instructions from the Virginia Assembly, and he would fulfill them, but this was one of the hardest days of his life. The 13 British colonies of America were already far gone in rebellion against what they considered the tyranny of the English Parliament. The shots heard round the world had been fired at Lexington and Concord; blood had flowed at Breed's Hill in Boston.

Lee still believed there was time to compromise with the British Government. But, acting on instructions of his State, he stood and proposed: "That these United Colonies are, and

of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

This was no longer opposition to Parliament. It was revolution against the Crown.

American histories sometimes gloss over the fact that passage of the Declaration of Independence was by no means assured. Many of the men assembled in Philadelphia were at best reluctant rebels. There were many moderates among them, men desperately aware of, and fearful of, the fruits of war. Immediately after Lee made his proposal, a majority of the Congress stood against it. It took four days of the passion and brilliance of the Adamses of Massachusetts and other patriots such as Virginian Thomas Jefferson to secure a bare majority of one—and

then, on a South Carolina resolution, the matter was postponed until the 1st of July.

Many men hoped it had been postponed forever. . . .

What happened was that in the course of human events the hour had grown later than many of the gentlemen sitting in Philadelphia had realized. State after state instructed delegates to stand for Independence, even though some states held back to the last, and finally four delegates resigned rather than approve such a move.

After four world-shaking days in July, Thomas Jefferson's shining document was adopted without a dissenting vote, and on July 4, John Hancock signed it as President of Congress, Charles Thomson, Secretary, attesting. Four days later, July 8, "freedom was proclaimed throughout the land."

The Declaration of Independence was ordered engrossed on parch-



ment, and August 2, 1776, was set for its formal signing by the 56 members of Congress. The actual signing of such a document, under British or any other law of the time, was a formal act of treason against the Crown. But every member eventually—some were absent on August 2—signed.

What sort of men were these, who pledged their "Lives, Fortunes, and Sacred Honor," with a British fleet already at anchor in New York harbor?

For rebels, they were a strange breed. Almost all of them had a great deal of all three things they pledged. Ben Franklin was the only really old man among them; 18 were still under 40, and three still in their twenties. Twenty-four were jurists or lawyers. Eleven were merchants, and nine were landowners or rich farmers. The rest were doctors, ministers or politicians. With only a very few exceptions, like Samuel

Adams of Massachusetts, whom well-wishers furnished a new suit so he might be presentable in Congress, they were men of substantial property. All but two had families, and the vast majority were men of education and standing. In general, each came from what would now be called the "power structure" of his home state. They had security as few men had it in the 18th century.

Each man had far more to lose from revolution than he had to gain from it—except where principle and honor were concerned. It was principle, not property, that brought these men to Philadelphia. In no other light can the American Revolution be understood.

John Hancock, who had inherited a great fortune and who already had a price of 500 pounds on his head, signed in enormous letters, so "that His Majesty could now read his name without glasses, and could now double the reward." There was more

than one reference to gallows humor that day in August.

Ben Franklin said, "Indeed we must all hang together. Otherwise we shall most assuredly hang separately."

And fat Benjamin Harrison of Virginia told tiny Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, "With me it will all be over in a minute. But you, you'll be dancing on air an hour after I'm gone!" These men knew what they risked. The penalty for treason was death by hanging.

William Ellery of Rhode Island was curious to see the signers' faces as they committed this supreme act of courage. He inched his way close to the secretary who held the parchment and watched intently. He saw some men sign quickly, to get it done with, and others dramatically draw the moment out. But in no face, as he said, was he able to discern real fear. Stephen Hopkins, Ellery's colleague from Rhode Is-

land, was a man past 60 and signed with a shaking hand. But he snapped, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not!" . . .

Whatever else they did, they formalized what had been a brush-popping revolt and gave it life and meaning, and created a new nation, through one supreme act of courage. Everyone knows what came of the nation they set in motion that day. Ironically, not many Americans know what became of these men, or even who they were.

Some prospered. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams went on to become Presidents. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Josiah Bartlett, Oliver Wolcott, Edward Rutledge, Benjamin Harrison and Elbridge Gerry lived to become state governors. Gerry died in office as Monroe's Vice President. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., who was the richest man in Congress in 1776, and who risked the most, founded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1828. Most Americans have heard these names.

Other signers were not so fortunate.

The British, even before the list was published, marked down all members of Congress suspected of having put their names to treason. They all became the objects of vicious manhunts. Some were taken; some, like Jefferson, had narrow escapes. All of those who had families or property in areas where British power flowed during the war which followed, suffered.

None actually was hanged. There were too many Britons, like William Pitt, the old Earl of Chatham, who even during a vicious and brutal war would not have stood for that. . .

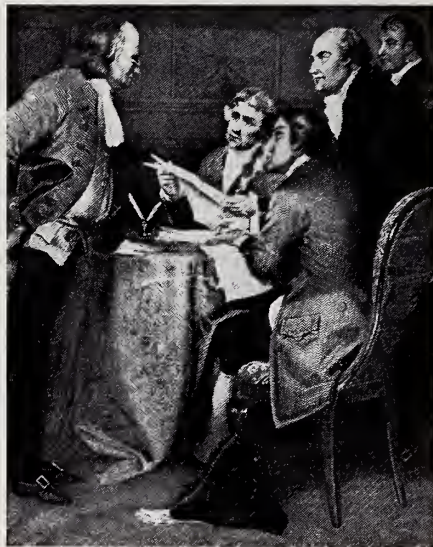
The four delegates from New York State were all men of vast property, and they signed the Declaration with a British fleet standing only miles from their homes. By August 2, 1776, the government of New York had already evacuated New York City for White Plains. . .

The British landed three divisions on Long Island on August 27. In a bloody battle, Washington's untrained militia was driven back to Harlem Heights. British and Hessian soldiers now plundered the mansion of signer Francis Lewis at White-stone; they set it afire and carried his wife away. Mrs. Lewis was treated with great brutality. Though she was exchanged for two British prisoners through the efforts of Congress, she died from the effects of what had been done to her.

British troops next occupied the extensive estate of William Floyd, though his wife and children were

able to escape across Long Island Sound to Connecticut. Here they lived as refugees for seven years, without income, and eventually came home to find a devastated ruin, "despoiled of almost everything but the naked soil."

Signer Philip Livingston came from a baronial New York family, and Livingston himself had built up an immensely lucrative import business. All his business property in New York City was seized as Washington retreated south to Jersey, and Livingston's town house on Duke Street and his country estate on Brooklyn Heights were confiscated. Livingston's family was driven out, becoming homeless refugees, while he himself continued to sell off his



John Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Robert Livingston and Sherman.

remaining property in an effort to maintain the United States' credit. Livingston died in 1778, still working in Congress for the cause.

The fourth New Yorker, Lewis Morris of Westchester County, saw all his timber, crops and livestock taken, and he was barred from his home for seven years. He continued fighting as a brigadier general in the New York militia.

As Washington's men commenced their painful retreat across New Jersey, it began to seem that the Revolution would fail. Now American Tories or Loyalists to the Crown began to make themselves known, helping the advancing British and Hessians to ferret out the property and families of the Jersey signers. When John Hart of Trenton risked coming to the bedside of his dying wife, he was betrayed.

Hessians rode after Hart. He escaped into the woods, but the soldiers rampaged over his large farm, tearing down his grist mills, wreck-

ing his house, while Mrs. Hart lay on her deathbed. Hart, a man of 65, was hunted down across the countryside and slept in caves and woods, accompanied only by a dog.

At last, emaciated by hardship and worry, he was able to sneak home. He found his wife long buried. His 13 children had been taken away. A broken man, John Hart died in 1779 without ever finding his family.

Another New Jersey signer, Abraham Clark, a self-made man, gave two officer sons to the Revolutionary Army. They were captured and sent to the British prison hulk in New York harbor—the hellship *Jersey*, where 11,000 American captives were to die. The younger Clarks were treated with especial brutality because of their father. One was put in solitary and given no food. The British authorities offered the elder Clark their lives if he would recant and come out for King and Parliament. He refused.

When they occupied Princeton, N. J., the British billeted troops in the College of New Jersey's Nassau Hall. Signer Dr. John Witherspoon was President of the college, later called Princeton. The soldiers trampled and burned Witherspoon's fine college library, much of which had been brought from Scotland.

But Witherspoon's good friend, signer Richard Stockton, suffered far worse. Stockton, a State Supreme Court justice, had rushed back to his estate, Morven, near Princeton, in an effort to evacuate his wife and children. The Stockton family found refuge with friends—but a Tory sympathizer betrayed them. Judge Stockton was pulled from bed in the night and brutally beaten by the arresting soldiers. Then he was thrown into a common jail, where he was deliberately starved.

A horrified Congress finally arranged for Stockton's parole, but not before his health was ruined. Finally the judge was released as an invalid who could no longer harm the British cause. He went back to Morven. He found the estate looted, his furniture and all his personal possessions burned; his library, the finest private library in America, destroyed. His horses had been stolen, and even the hiding place of the family silver had been bullied out of the servants. The house itself still stood; eventually it was to become the official residence of New Jersey's governors.

Richard Stockton did not live to see the triumph of the Revolution. He soon died, and his family was forced to live off charity.

About this same time, the British

Sign! Sign! You Are Free!

PATRICK HENRY of Virginia is best remembered for his ringing words "Give Me Liberty, or Give me Death!" but that may not have been his most important speech.

As the members of the Continental Congress reassembled at Philadelphia in early July of 1776 it was not a foregone conclusion that the Declaration of Independence would be ratified. Certainly few expected unanimous endorsement.

Then, as the signing ceremony was about to begin on July 4, Patrick Henry rose to make one last passionate plea. Like the Declaration of Independence itself, his words have inspired millions.

"These words will go forth to the world when our bones are dust. To the slave in bondage they will speak hope; to the mechanic in his workshop, freedom.

"That parchment will speak to kings in language sad and terrible as the trumpet of the archangel. You have trampled on the rights of mankind long enough. At last, the voice of human woe has pierced the ear of God, and called his judgment down.

"Such is the message of the Declaration to the kings of the world. And shall we falter now? And shall we start back appalled when our free people press the very threshold of freedom?

"Sign! if the next moment the gibbet's rope is around your neck. Sign! by all your hopes in life or death, as husbands, fathers—as men with our names to the parchment, or be accursed forever! Sign! not only for yourselves, but for all ages; for that parchment will be the textbook of freedom—the Bible of the rights of man forever.

"Sign! for the declaration will go forth to American hearts like the voice of God. And its work will not be done until throughout this wide continent not a single inch of ground owns the sway of privilege of power.

"It is not given to our poor human intellect to climb

the skies, to pierce the councils of the Almighty one. But methinks I stand among the awful clouds which veil the brightness of Jehovah's throne. Methinks I see the recording angel—pale as angel is pale, weeping as an angel can weep—come trembling up to the throne and speaking his dreadful message.

"Father! The old world is baptized in blood. Father! It is drenched with the blood of millions who have been

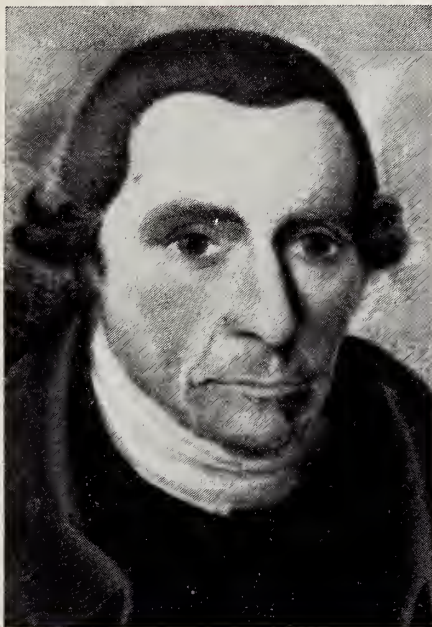
executed, in slow and grinding oppression. Father, look! With one glance of thine eternal eye, look over Europe, Asia, Africa and behold everywhere a terrible sight—man trodden down beneath the oppressor's feet, nations lost in blood, murder, and superstition walking hand in hand, over the graves of their victims, and not a single voice to whisper hope to man.

"He stands there (the angel), his hand trembling with the human guilt.

"But hark! The voice of Jehovah speaks out from the awful cloud: Let there be light again. Let there be a new world. Tell my people, the poor downtrodden millions, to go out from the old world to build up my altar in the new.

"As God lives, my friend, I believe that to be his voice. Yes, were my soul trembling on the wing of eternity, were this hand freezing to death, were my voice choking with the last struggle, I would still, with

the last gasp of that voice, implore you to remember the truth! God has given America to be free. Yes, as I sank down into the gloomy shadows of the grave, with my last gasp I would beg you to sign that parchment. In the name of the One who made you, the Saviour who redeemed you, in the name of the millions whose very breath is now hushed, as, in intense expectation, they look up to you for the awful words, **YOU ARE FREE!**"



Patrick Henry

sent a party to the home of New Jersey signer Francis Hopkinson at Bordentown, and looted it, also.

By December 1776, Washington's dwindling band of patriots had been pushed across the Delaware, into Pennsylvania. The Revolution had entered its first great period of crisis. One by one, the important people of Philadelphia were mouthing Loyalist sentiments, or concocting private ways of making their peace with the Crown. But signer Robert Morris, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, was not among these. Morris, who had honestly and sincerely opposed the Declaration of Independence because he felt the colonies were un-

ready but who had signed in the end, was working his heart and his credit out for the Revolution. Washington's troops were unprovisioned and unpaid; the United Colonies' credit, such as it was, had collapsed.

Morris used all his great personal wealth and prestige to keep the finances of the Revolution going. More than once he was to be almost solely responsible for keeping Washington in the field, and in December 1776, Morris raised the arms and provisions which made it possible for Washington to cross the Delaware and surprise the Hessian Col- onel Rall at Trenton. . . .

Morris was to meet Washington's

appeals and pleas year after year. In the process, he was to lose 150 ships at sea, and bleed his own fortune and credit almost dry.

In the summer of 1777 the British . . . landed troops south of Philadelphia, on Chesapeake Bay. These marched north, to defeat Washington at Brandywine and again at Germantown. Congress fled to Baltimore, and Lord Howe took Philadelphia on September 27. On the way, his men despoiled the home of Pennsylvania signer George Clymer in Chester County. Clymer and his family, however, made good their escape.

The family of another signer, Dr. Benjamin Rush, was also forced to

flee to Maryland, though Rush himself stayed on as a surgeon with the Army. . . .

Signer John Morton, who had long been a Tory in his views, lived in a strongly Loyalist area of the state. When Morton had come out for Independence, it turned his neighbors, most of his friends and even his relatives against him, and these people, who were closest to Morton, ostracized him. He was a sensitive, troubled man, and many observers believed this action killed him. John Morton died in 1777. His last words to his tormentors were, "Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it [the signing] to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country."

On the same day Washington retook Trenton, the British captured Newport, R. I. Here, they wantonly destroyed all of signer William Ellery's property, and burned his fine home to the ground.

The grand scheme to separate New England by General Burgoyne's march from Canada was foiled at Saratoga in 1777; this victory eventually brought the French into the war on the American side. But . . . by 1779 the British seemed to have the war well in hand . . . The sea-ports were captured or blockaded, and American shipping driven from the seas. The northern colonies seemed neutralized, and the British turned their main effort south.

Like the men from New York, the South Carolina signers were all landed aristocrats. They had, as a body, reflected Carolina's luke-warm attitude toward independence. The Carolinians were all young—average age, 29—and all had studied in England. But in the end they had joined the majority in the interest of solidarity, and after signing they had all entered military service.

While serving as a company commander, Thomas Lynch Jr.'s health broke from privation and exposure. His doctors ordered him to seek a cure in Europe, and on the voyage he and his young wife were drowned at sea.

The other three South Carolina signers, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward Jr., were taken by the British in the siege of Charleston. They were carried as prisoners of war to St. Augustine, Fla., and here they were singled out for indignities until they were exchanged at the end of the war. Meanwhile, the British roaming through the Southern countryside made a point of devastating the properties and plantations of the

Rutledge and Middleton families. . . .

The British soon conquered all the thin coastal strip which was 18th century Georgia. Signer Button Gwinnett was killed in a duel in 1777, and Col. George Walton, fighting for Savannah, was severely wounded and captured when that city fell. The home of the third Georgia signer, Lyman Hall, was burned and his rice plantation confiscated in the name of the Crown.

One of the North Carolina signers, Joseph Hewes, died in Philadelphia while still in Congress, some said from worry and overwork. The home of another, William Hooper, was occupied by the enemy, and his family was driven into hiding.

By 1780 the fortunes of war had begun to change. Local American militia forces defeated the King's men at King's Mountain. Realizing that the war was to be decided in the South, Washington sent Nathanael Greene to dance, as the saying went, with Lt. Gen. Lord Cornwallis, the British commander. Cornwallis did not like the dance at all, and slowly retreated northward toward the Chesapeake. At Yorktown, a Virginia village surrounded on three sides by water, Cornwallis established what he thought was an impregnable base.

Now began the crucial action of the war, the time Washington had been waiting for with exquisite patience. A powerful French squadron under Admiral De Grasse arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeake from Haiti and gained temporary naval superiority off the Virginia coast. Under carefully coordinated plans, Washington and the French General Rochambeau marched south from New York to Annapolis, where De Grasse transported the allied army across Chesapeake Bay. At the same time, General the Marquis de Lafayette was ordered to march upon Yorktown from his position at Richmond.

As the bombardment commenced, signer Thomas Nelson of Virginia was at the front in command of the Virginia militia forces. In 1776 Nelson had been an immensely wealthy tobacco planter and merchant in partnership with a man named Reynolds. His home, a stately Georgian mansion, was in Yorktown. As the Revolution began, Nelson said, "I am a merchant of Yorktown, but I am a Virginian first. Let my trade perish. I call God to witness that if any British troops are landed in the County of York, of which I am Lieutenant, I will wait for no orders, but will summon the militia and drive the invaders into the sea." Nelson

succeeded Thomas Jefferson as governor of Virginia, and was still governor in 1781.

Lord Cornwallis and his staff had moved their headquarters into Nelson's home.

Nelson asked the gunners: "Why do you spare my house?"

"Sir, out of respect to you," a gunner replied.

"Give me the cannon!" Nelson roared. At his insistence, the cannon fired on his magnificent house and smashed it.

But for Thomas Nelson the sacrifice was not quite over. He had raised \$2 million for the Revolutionary cause by pledging his own estates. The loans came due; a newer peacetime Congress refused to honor them, and Nelson's property was forfeit. He was never reimbursed.

He died a few years later at the age of 50, living with his large family in a small and modest house.

Another Virginia signer, Carter Braxton, was also ruined. His property, mainly consisting of sailing ships, was seized and never recovered.

These were the men who were later to be called "reluctant" rebels. Most of them had not wanted trouble with the Crown. But when they were caught up in it, they had willingly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the sake of their country.

It was no idle pledge. Of the 56 who signed the Declaration of Independence, nine died of wounds or hardships during the war.

Five were captured and imprisoned, in each case with brutal treatment.

Several lost wives, sons or family. One lost his 13 children. All were, at one time or another, the victims of manhunts.

Twelve signers had their houses burned. Seventeen lost everything.

Not one defected or went back on his pledged word.

Their honor and the nation they did so much to create, is still intact.

But freedom, on that first Fourth of July, came high. THE END

Editor's Note: This article is reprinted from the July, 1965 issue of The American Legion Magazine at the request of many Legionnaires, members of The American Legion Auxiliary and civic-minded Americans, particularly teachers.

Reprinted by permission of the author and his agents, Scott Meredith Literary Agency, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.



It Was 1776 in California, Too

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, on July 4, 1776, as more than three million people of a new race called Americans were declaring their independence from Great Britain, a few hundred Spaniards were trying to maintain a feeble foothold in a land called Alta (Upper) California.

Separated by a continent, who could have dreamed that the land for which the Spaniards struggled would become the mecca for all Americans—the largest, richest state in the richest nation the world has seen?

The Spaniards—priests, soldiers and employees of the mission military—had established permanent settlements in the early 1770's at places called the Royal Presidio of San Diego, the Royal Presidio of Monterey, Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, Mission San Antonio de Padua, Mission San Gabriel Arcangel and Mission San Luis Obispo.

As the Liberty Bell rang in Philadelphia, the Spanish were recovering from an Indian uprising at San Diego.

While Americans 3,000 miles to the east fought for cities like New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, the Spaniards were busy founding a city called San Francisco.

As 1776 dawned, a man responsible for many Spanish accomplishments in California, Juan Batista de Anza, was leading a band of 240 soldiers and colonists across the Santa Ana River, nine miles from the spot where great concrete stacks today mark the freeway interchanges of downtown Los Angeles.

A few months later, still in 1776, the Rev. Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garces left the Yuma Indian villages on the Colorado River and started north with an Indian companion, Sebastian Tarabel. They paused at a place in California now called Needles, then moved west.

In 1781, the year of the British surrender at Yorktown, the Yumas of the Colorado River killed Father Garces.

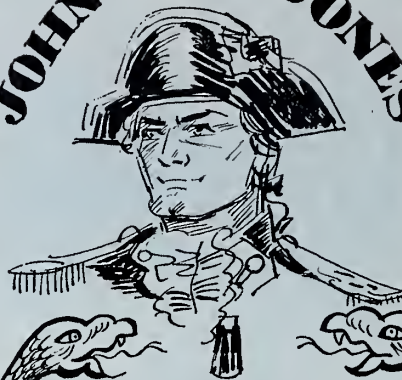
It all occurred during the 29-year reign of King Charles III of Spain. Aside from the chagrin of Indians in the American West, the sparse literature of the time notes no complaints about his colonial rule. George III of Great Britain must have envied him. —M. S. Chipp.

**BICENTENNIAL
LANDMARK**

Statue of Father Serra gazes at rebuilt San Diego mission



JOHN PAUL JONES

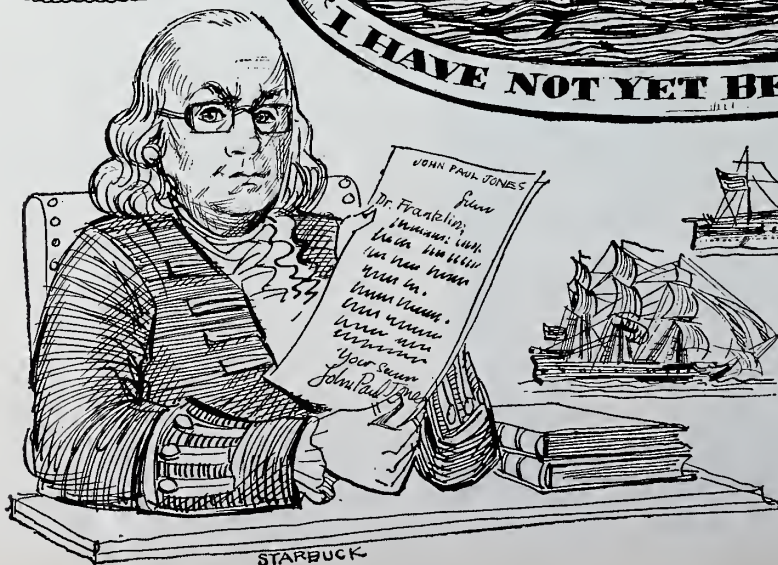


In the battle between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the "Serapis" a chief gunner bawled, "Quarters, for God's sake!" Jones threw a pistol at him and hit him in the head, knocking him out.

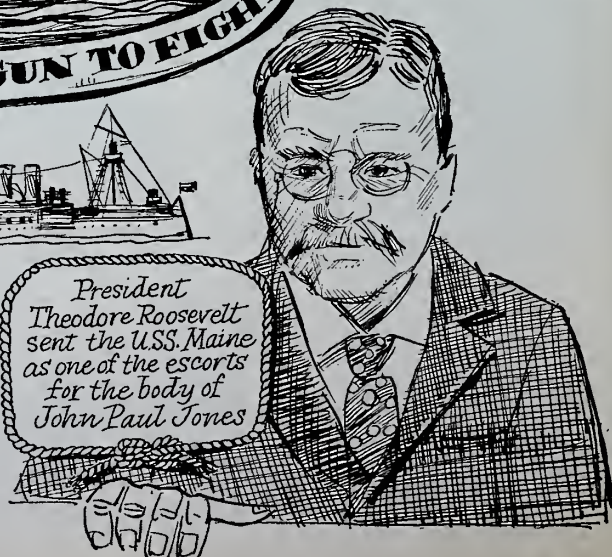
Jones wrote in a letter to Franklin that he had offered to give himself up for trial.

In 1778 Jones attempted to kidnap the Earl of Selkirk, but the Earl was absent. Jones and his men took only the Selkirks household silver with Lady Selkirk coolly supervising the hand-over.

After the Revolution was over, Jones paid his men for the silver; (about \$600) and then returned every bit of it to the Selkirks.



President Theodore Roosevelt sent the U.S.S. Maine as one of the escorts for the body of John Paul Jones



Rommel of Revolution

*Like German Panzer Genius of World War II
John Paul Jones Tarnished British Brass*

By GENE GLEASON

SCHOOLBOYS IN HOLLAND still sing his praises; he was a hero in London, the capital of the enemy; he won his greatest victory in full view of British shores; the king of France gave him a medal; the empress of Russia hired him as an admiral.

Such a man was John Paul Jones, father of the United States Navy and America's greatest sea hero of the Revolutionary War.

Not until the dashing German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel captured the public imagination in World War II was official London so chagrined and embarrassed by the exploits of a popular enemy.

Rommel was not as lucky as Captain Jones. After his panzer divisions swept most of North Africa and captured Tobruk in June 1942, his fame reached such a peak that the British High Command ordered a special propaganda campaign to de-fuse his reputation. Then, in 1943, the tide turned and overwhelming Anglo-American forces drove him from Africa. A year later he was wounded by a strafing British plane and, in the end, he poisoned himself after he and other high Nazi officers failed in a plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

Yet Rommel alone among Nazi Germany's field marshals found honor in World War II.

Capt. John Paul Jones lost no battles, found honor in many lands, but before he died, he, too, tasted bitter disappointment.

During the Revolutionary War he was an unrivaled international hero. He treated his prisoners with human kindness—a rarity in those sailing days. He gave money to some so they could get home. When his sinking ship *Bonhomme Richard* vanquished the British *Serapis* off the northeast

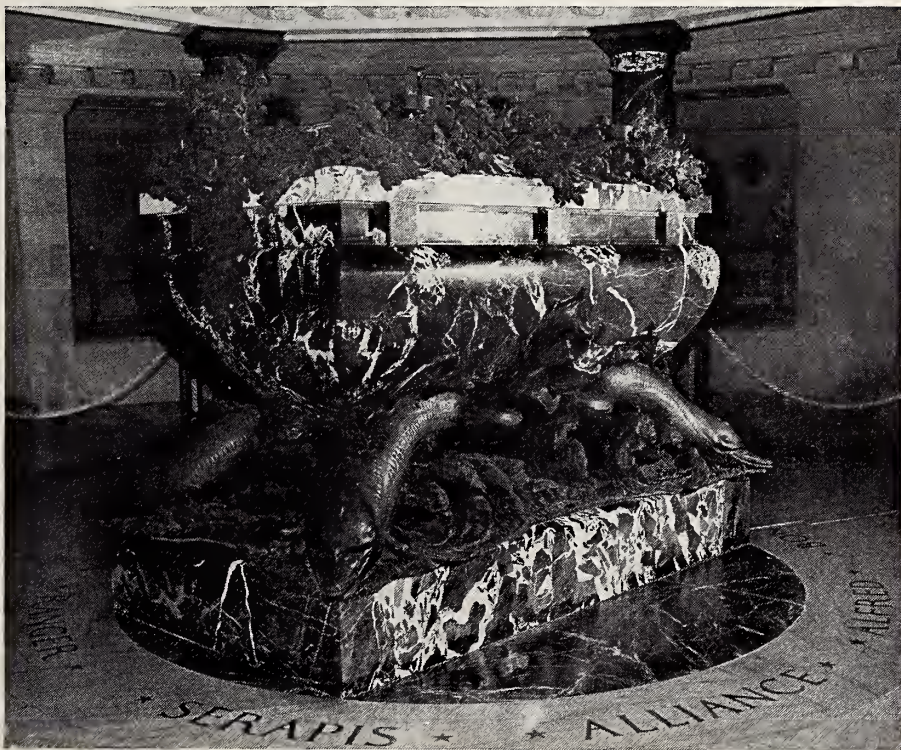
coast of Britain the victory was widely reported in British newspapers. Political groups opposed to the war in America used Jones' triumphs to needle Britain's war leaders. Ballads and broadsides celebrated Jones' daring and he was compared to traditional folk heroes like Robin Hood and Dick Turpin. He was less the hero and more the villain in Scottish and Irish ports, frightened by his raids along the coasts under the nose of the British home fleet, and the *London Morning Post* said his deeds were "the most general topic of conversation" in England.

When Jones arrived in Holland after the battle with the *Serapis*, he was cheered on the streets, applauded in the theaters of Amsterdam and

Dutch youngsters sang a song called "Here Comes Paul Jones." It is still popular with children there.

France and Spain had another reason to salute Jones' victory. It hid their own massive naval failures. They had secretly assembled 64 ships to invade England in 1779, but typhus aboard the ships forced abandonment of the project. Jones did not know the French-Spanish plan was cancelled and he sailed from the French port of L'Orient to raid British ports and divert forces that might otherwise intercept the French and Spanish. It was on such a raid that he encountered the *Serapis* off Flamborough Head.

When the battle was over, at least 100 men were dead and more than



John Paul Jones' tomb at U.S. Naval Academy

150 were wounded. Jones' *Bonhomme Richard*, moonlight showing through her shattered topsides, was sinking; the *Serapis*, masts smashed, ripped by fires and explosions, was barely seaworthy. Jones transferred his men to the British ship, raised the Stars and Stripes and, somehow eluding pursuers, crossed the North Sea to Texel, Holland, 75 miles north of Amsterdam. Holland was neutral, but the Dutch left no doubt that Jones was their hero.

Jones described the battle accurately: "No action was ever in all respects so bloody, so severe and so lasting."

(British-American archaeologist Sidney Wignall plans an expedition this summer to raise relics from the Bonhomme Richard which is believed lying in 150 feet of water. Artifacts of Jones' ship may eventually find their way into the Smithsonian.)

For the remaining 13 years of his life, Jones' fame gyrated like a stock market graph. Plagued by scandal, misfortune and political intrigue, he died in Paris on July 18, 1792, seemingly forgotten by fellow citizens of the United States, his adopted country. A few American friends and an official committee of the French Legislative Assembly marched four miles through the streets of the city, accompanying the hero's remains to his grave in a Protestant cemetery on the outskirts of the French capital.

A month before Jones' death, President Washington and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson had commissioned him to negotiate with the Dey of Algiers for the release of American seamen kidnaped and imprisoned by the Barbary pirates. The authorization was conveyed by Thomas Pinckney, American Minister to the Court of St. James, but he did not sail for Europe until mid-July. Jones died before he learned of the appointment.

But the fame of John Paul Jones did not die. In 1905—113 years after his death—his body was rediscovered in its obscure grave, accorded full military honors by France and America, and returned to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for final burial in the crypt of the academy chapel.

Jones' last resting place is a magnificent marble sarcophagus designed by Sylvain Salières. It marks the end of a troubled human voyage that began in Scotland over two centuries ago.

John Paul (as he was then known) was born at Kirkbean, southwestern Scotland, on July 6, 1747, the fourth child of a gardener and a farmer's

daughter. He was a freckled, sandy-haired boy with hazel eyes and a sharp pointed nose. He was small, and stood only five feet, five inches tall as an adult. Rumors persist that he was the illegitimate son of a nobleman, but they appear to rest on nothing more solid than left-handed snobbery.

John attended the local Presbyterian parochial school until he was 13, and then became an apprentice to John Younger, shipowner, and sailed to Virginia. Younger, failing in business in the mid-1760's, released him from his apprenticeship. John appears to have had an opportunity to join the British Navy but instead

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Dutch Boys Still Sing 'Here Comes Paul Jones'

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

turned to merchant ships, serving as third mate on a slave ship.

In 1768, at the age of 21, he became the acting captain of a 60-ton brig after the master and mate died of fever. The captaincy became permanent when the young skipper demonstrated that he was capable and hard-working, although somewhat short-tempered. He was alert, quick, spotless in dress and always wore a sword at his side. He drank sparingly and spoke softly, but was perfectly capable of booting a laggard subordinate officer in the rear, or of ordering a seaman flogged. He sometimes wrote sentimental verses when off duty and he had success with women.

His sudden temper involved him in two crises. When he had a ship's carpenter flogged for an infraction, the beaten man brought a court action against him. The action was dismissed, but the carpenter signed on another ship and died. The carpenter's father accused Paul of murder, but he obtained testimony from the previous court that the flogging—then fairly common on sailing ships—bore no relation to the carpenter's death.

In 1773, while his ship was in port at Tobago, the captain rejected crewmen's demands that they be paid in advance—as was sometimes the custom. The crew mutinied and the leader attacked Paul with a bludgeon. Paul, with his heel backed against the edge of an open hatch, drew his sword and thrust it through his attacker, who fell dead at his feet. Years later, Paul said in a letter to Benjamin Franklin that he had offered to give himself up for trial, but was advised by friends to flee the island because he could not receive justice from a local jury. He reappeared in America 20 months later, using the name John Jones, and finally John Paul Jones. What happened in the interval is a total blank.

Early in December 1775, John Paul Jones was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Continental Navy. His first command was the sloop *Providence* and from Bermuda to Nova Scotia he took eight prizes and burned or sank eight more. He was shifted to command of the *Alfred*, and proceeded to take several more prizes before returning to Boston in December 1776.

On July 1, 1777, Jones was ordered to Portsmouth, N.H., to take command of the *Ranger*. Top crewmen, who could make more money on privateers, rejected his best offers, but Jones finally sailed for France Nov. 1, 1777, bearing official word of General Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga and a promise that he would be given command of a new 40-gun frigate. Another ship beat him to France with the Burgoyne news, and the new frigate was sold before Jones reached France, so Jones took the *Ranger* northward early in 1778 to St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, seizing a number of prizes. On April 23, he led a shore party on a raid against Whitehaven, on England's west coast. He planned to burn all the ships in the harbor, but one of his own men turned traitor, racing through the streets to warn townspeople.

Jones then attempted to kidnap the Earl of Selkirk from his home at St. Mary's Isle, Scotland, but the Earl was absent. Jones and his men took only the Selkirk's household silver, with Lady Selkirk coolly supervising the hand-over. The next day, Jones captured the *Drake*, a British sloop of war, after a fierce one-hour fight. Jones inspired a kind of "Robin Hood" legend by releasing a group of fishermen he had taken prisoner several days earlier, and by supplying them with enough money to get back to their homes.

With the British Navy out in

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

"Should the Railroad

No longer is there a real question of whether we should subsidize rail service. The question our nation faces is: Do we want railroads? A decision not to fund the rehabilitation of the railroads would have been an irreversible one.

In my judgment, it is unthinkable that our country, and especially the densely populated Northeast, should be without rail service.

Railroads are the backbone of our freight transportation system, moving far more freight than any other mode. Railroads are vital in the transportation of coal, raw materials and the products of heavy industry.

Moreover, individual railroads do not operate in isolation. The bankrupt Penn Central handled more than 20 per cent of all freight cars loaded in the United States and interchanged approximately 1.5 million cars with railroads outside of the region. One part of the countrywide rail system could not be cut off without bringing economic chaos on the remainder.

Rail passenger service, although accounting for only one per cent of all intercity trips, nevertheless represents a low-pollution, energy-efficient means of transportation which should be encouraged. Passenger rail transit also lessens our dependence on the automobile and on foreign oil supplies.

There is no source—other than the federal government—for the billions of dollars which must be spent to assure the continuation of both freight and passenger services.

Private equity capital has not been raised by the Eastern railroads, and the railroad industry as a whole, in many years. This is understandable since from 1960 on the railroad industry has earned only

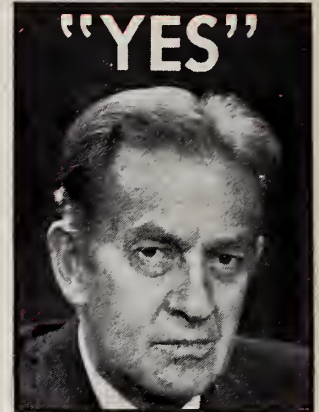
a two to three per cent return on net investment.

Congress spent the early winter grappling with the problem of restructuring the bankrupt railroads of the Northeast and Midwest into a rail system to carry essential commerce to and from the markets of the region. Closely related to the establishment of

ConRail, which is essentially a freight carrier, are plans to upgrade the rail corridor from Washington to Boston to provide frequent, high-speed Amtrak passenger service for persons traveling in the Northeast.

Congress would be remiss, however, if it merely subsidized the rails and did not exercise leadership in seeing corrected the causes of the deficits. This means legislative review of the regulatory policies which have contributed to the bankruptcies. It also means spending money for track rehabilitation. Currently, about one-third of each dollar earned by railroads is spent on track upkeep, and tracks continue to deteriorate. We must be willing to make these necessary political and financial commitments in order to restore the vitality of our national rail system.

"YES"

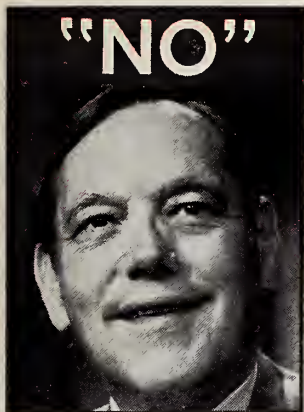


Sen. Clifford P. Case
(R-N.J.)

Clifford P. Case

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

Industry Be Federally Subsidized?"



Sen. Robert Taft, Jr.
(R-Ohio)

Our railroads are a vital part of our transportation system for both freight and passengers. Railroads will be even more important in the future because of their advantages in fuel consumption, pollution and land use. We must remember that railroads are the only form of transportation that can be run without petro-

leum, through electrification.

We need the railroads so badly that if there were no other way to keep them running, we would have to subsidize them. The question is, do we have to give them a subsidy, or can our railroads be run on a free-enterprise basis?

Today, rail passenger service does require a subsidy. Without subsidies we would have no passenger trains. Because passenger trains must compete against other forms of transportation which receive large, indirect subsidies—highways for the buses, air traffic controllers for the airlines, etc.,—passenger trains must also receive a subsidy.

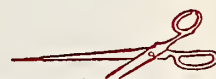
Much rail freight service, on the other hand, does not now need a subsidy. We have read so much about railroad bankruptcies that we often forget one basic fact: most of the railroads in this country are still profitable. They are still paying taxes, paying their debt holders and paying dividends to stockholders.

This is true despite actions by the federal government which have had a severe negative impact

on railroads' ability to make a profit. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which has the power to set railroad rates, has for many years prevented the railroads from competing as effectively as they could. The I.C.C. has held rate-of-return on railroad investment lower than the cost of capital for 25 years.

What these two facts—the profitability of most American railroads, and the interference and discrimination against railroads by the I.C.C.—taken together mean is that we could guarantee ourselves a healthy private railroad industry by eliminating federal regulation of rail transportation. In a free market, the natural efficiencies of the railroad would assure the railroads a growing share of the freight market.

Thus, we should not subsidize our railroads as far as freight traffic is concerned, because it is not necessary. What is needed is less government intervention, not more. Passenger trains do require subsidies; and since we need passenger trains, we must pay the subsidies. But in terms of the rail freight business, a subsidy is a poor answer to a problem which can be solved better and more cheaply by getting the federal government out of, not more deeply into, the railroad business.



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for July the arguments in PRO & CON: "Should the Railroad Industry Be Federally Subsidized?"

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔

*Gran Torinos
for two.
Thanks to the
Seagram Pos*



OFFICIAL COUPON

The Seagram Posts
American Legion
M.O. Box 12924
Seattle, Washington 98111



Gentlemen:

I am a dues paid member of Post # _____, American Legion,

or of Unit # _____, American Legion Auxiliary located in

(City) _____ (State) _____.

Please enter my name in the **free** drawings for two Ford Gran Torino 2-door Hardtops donated by the Seagram Posts to the American Legion National Convention Corporation of Washington, Inc. Drawings to be held Saturday, August 21, 1976 at High School Memorial Stadium, Seattle, Washington. Entries must be received no later than midnight, August 20, 1976.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card # _____

SEAGRAM POSTS 30th FORD AWARDS

No jingles to write. No puzzles to fill in. You don't even have to be at the Convention to win.

For the 30th consecutive year Seagram Posts 658, California; 807, Illinois; and 1283, New York are donating two brand new Fords to the American Legion 1976 National Convention Corporation of Washington, Inc.

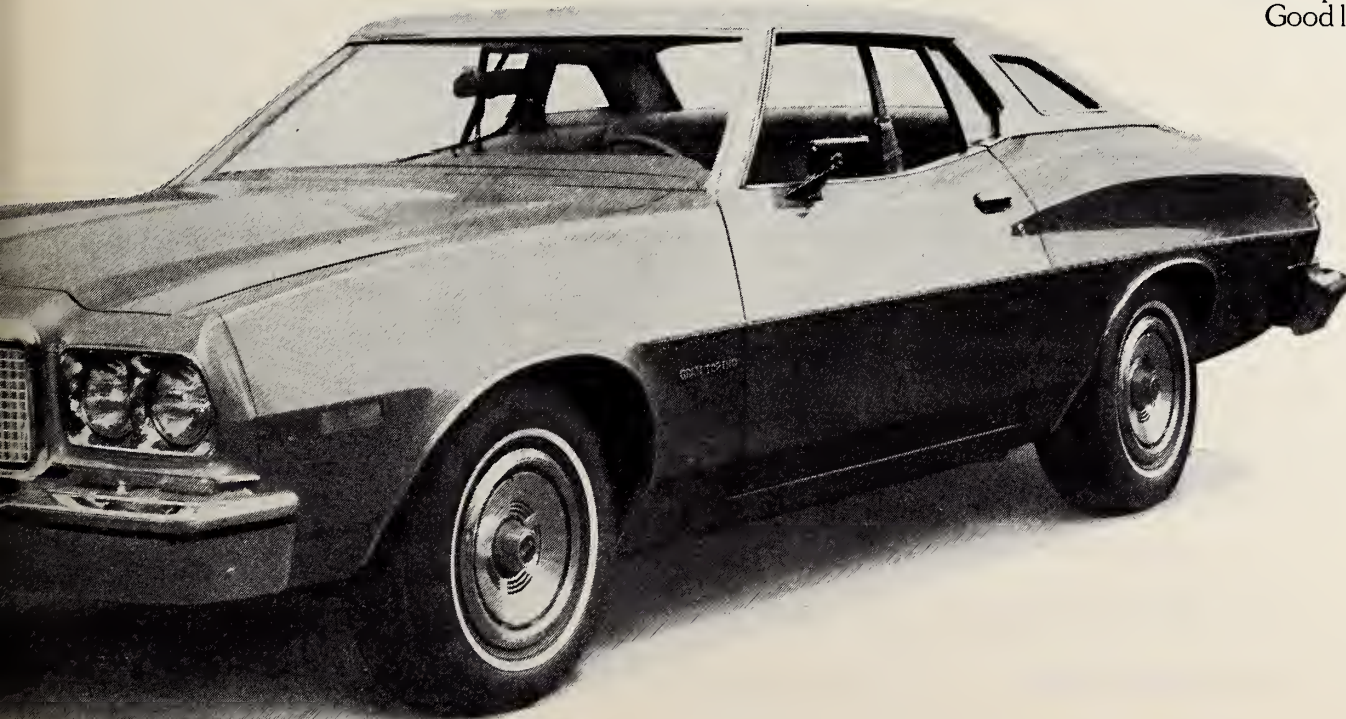
If you win one, your post will win an extra \$250, also donated by the Seagram Posts.

Drawings will be held Saturday, August 21, 1976 at High School Memorial Stadium, Seattle, Washington.

To enter, all you have to do is send in an official coupon. (No facsimile permitted.) Of course, you have to be a dues-paid member, and your entry must be received by midnight, August 20, 1976. Don't send your membership card.

Good luck!!

ts.





Defense Secretary Rumsfeld, a former Navy jet pilot, talks with press after flying B-1 bomber, background

By **DONALD H. RUMSFELD**, *Secretary of Defense*

THIS is an important year for America. While we are celebrating our 200th year of freedom, we must also make some crucial decisions that will affect the future of the Nation for the next 100 years. Foremost among these is the question of what is to be provided for national defense.

We are at peace today.

Yet, there are threats to that peace. It is a dangerous and complex world. There are two major powers—the United States and the Soviet Union, each with its allies—with ideals and objectives that are fundamentally different.

We and our allies have been able to maintain a degree of stability in Western Europe and Northeast Asia for 30 years or more. Now, the expanding power of the Soviet Union causes concern throughout the world—in Europe, in Asia, in the Middle East, in Africa. This in turn bears directly on the national security objectives and military posture of the United States.

In the six months that I have served as Secretary of Defense—having reviewed available intelligence and program data and the readiness of U.S. forces with senior civilian

and military officials—I have concluded that U.S. military power is today capable of achieving U.S. national security objectives.

Considering all aspects of national power—the military, political, economic and technological—the United States is the strongest nation on earth today.

Yet, in the area of military capabilities, a set of trends—expansion on the part of the Soviet Union and relative retrenchment on our part—indicates the need for renewed commitment by the United States.

We, as a nation, cannot continue to reduce real spending for defense while the Soviet Union continues to increase its military capabilities.

The trends of the last 10-12 years in the growth of Soviet military power are sobering indeed:

- U.S.S.R. military spending has increased in real dollar terms by approximately 3 per cent throughout the last decade;

- The Soviet Union is estimated to devote approximately 11-13 per cent of its GNP to military capabilities;

- The constant dollar cost of Soviet military research, development, test and evaluation (RDT

&E) has increased continuously in real terms over the past decade, apparently exceeding the cost of the U.S. program in 1975 by about 65 per cent;

- The Soviets have a production base for most items of military hardware which exceeds that of the free world; and

- Soviet military manpower has expanded from 3.4 to 4.4 million since 1964.

Over the same period, U.S. defense expenditures and military manpower have been declining. The U.S. baseline defense effort (by which I mean the defense budget, less costs directly attributable to the war in Southeast Asia and certain other items which do not translate into current military capability), in terms of constant dollars, has steadily decreased since 1964 at an annual rate of about 2 per cent. Our military manpower has decreased by some 600,000—from 2.7 million to 2.1 million, after first building up to 3.5 million in 1968 at the peak of the Vietnam war.

Relative defense efforts tell a part of the story, but not the whole story. The end product, that is, actual military capabilities, count most. There are numerous ways to measure the

‘ . . . Considering all aspects of national power, U.S. is still strongest nation on earth . . . (But) trends have been adverse . . . U.S. could slide into weakness . . . ’

military capabilities of the United States and the U.S.S.R., and we utilize them all because no one measure can portray the entire, complex picture adequately. One useful way of considering the issue of comparative military power is to evaluate each nation as to: the strategic nuclear balance, the conventional force balance in Europe and the naval balance.

THE STRATEGIC BALANCE

The Soviets have been steadily making quantitative improvements in their strategic forces. Except in the manned bomber force, the Soviets have moved from a trailing position a decade ago to one of numerical superiority today. More important, the quality of Soviet strategic forces has improved with the development of four new ICBMs, a new generation of ballistic missile submarines and a more sophisticated long-range bomber.



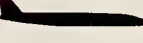
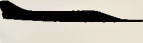





Despite the growth of Soviet force levels and capabilities, U.S. strategic forces—which have been and are being improved—are unquestionably powerful enough and diverse enough, today, to deter the U.S.S.R. from initiating nuclear war or attempting to coerce the United States and its allies.

While confident of our strategic power at present, we must prepare for the future. If we are to maintain an overall strategic balance, we must sustain appropriately-sized and diversified offensive forces. Our "Triad" of land-based ICBMs, sea-based SLBMs and manned bombers is the basis upon which we should continue to build our forces. Together, these elements of the Triad assure that a technological breakthrough in any one area is not likely to negate the effectiveness of the entire strategic force. Furthermore, the Triad provides a hedge against the failure of any one element in a nuclear exchange and makes Soviet defense against our weapons more difficult.

In his fiscal year 1977 defense budget, the President has made proposals which are critical to maintain the effectiveness of each element in the Triad. These improvements are essential, owing to current and projected Soviet force modernization efforts.

The Minuteman ICBM force is to be modified with survivability and accuracy improvements while we are proceeding with the research and development for a new ICBM, the M-X. This missile, which has multiple basing possibilities, represents an option to assure that we have a survivable ICBM as the Soviet Union continues

U. S. vs. Soviet Weaponry

	US	USSR
ICBMs 	1,054	1,600
SLBMs 	656	730
STRATEGIC BOMBERS 	497	160
OTHER AIRCRAFT 	6,800	10,500
HELICOPTERS 	9,000	2,500
TANKS 	9,000	42,000
ARTILLERY 	6,000	20,000
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANT SHIPS 	172	229
GENERAL PURPOSE SUBMARINES 	75	255

Source: Defense Department
as of March 1976

to improve the accuracy of its missile force.

The existing Polaris/Poseidon ballistic missile submarines will eventually have to be replaced as they reach the end of their useful service lives. A replacement system, the Trident submarine, is the most cost-effective, sea-based strategic deterrent that can be designed within the limits of current technology. Although these submarines will be expensive to operate and maintain, the large number of launch tubes per submarine enhances their cost effectiveness. When at sea, this system will continue to provide the least vulnerable segment of the strategic Triad.

Manned bombers have long provided the United States with a range of capabilities in the strategic area. They supplement our land and submarine missile forces. The current bomber force, made up of proven B-52s, will continue to provide essential capabilities in the 1980's. However, the B-52 fleet is aging, and extensive analysis and study within the Department of Defense has thus far demonstrated that the B-1 manned bomber system is the most likely replacement. *If production proceeds, the B-1 will be able to pene-*

trate to well-defended enemy targets well into the 1990's.

At the same time, the usefulness of our B-52s will be enhanced and extended by arming them with the cruise missile. This will allow us to alter the role of the B-52 to that of a standoff attack bomber. Moreover, with its air, surface and undersea launch capabilities the cruise missile shows the promise of greatly strengthening our strategic deterrent.

In short, an overall comparison of the strategic nuclear postures of the U.S.S.R. and the United States today indicates approximate parity. I regard it as unlikely that the American people will allow this critical strategic balance to deteriorate, so it is the maintenance of the non-nuclear or conventional forces balance which will require great attention and effort.

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN BALANCE

In the Central Front the past decade has witnessed improvements in the capabilities of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. NATO advances in the quantity and quality of tanks, antitank weapons and aircraft have led to a force which provides both a

' . . . B-1 will be able to penetrate targets well into the 1990's . . . '

conventional and theater nuclear deterrent. The Pact, on the other hand, has substantially increased its manpower. Most importantly, the Pact has made major improvements in the quality of its weapons and support for those weapons, markedly improving its ability to conduct blitzkrieg war.

In comparing the overall manpower and number of weapons, NATO and the Warsaw Pact appear currently about equal, and in the future only marginal changes should occur. Each side has some numerical leadership in the weapons essential to its primary missions. The Pact has a 20 per cent edge in troops. It leads in tanks by more than two to one, and also in artillery—both required to support a blitzkrieg offensive. The Pact is expected to increase the number of its armored personnel carriers, a prerequisite for rapid combined arms warfare.

NATO currently has more armored personnel carriers, but this could be reversed in the Pact's favor. NATO leads in weapons such as antitank guided missiles and ground attack aircraft—which are major elements of its defensive strategy. Improvements in antitank weapons will continue. The comparative number of the close air support aircraft may change as the Soviets acquire more of these aircraft while NATO's numbers remain relatively constant.

The trend in the quality of weapons is less favorable to NATO than the quantitative balance. The Soviets have, in the past decade, made significant improvements in the technological quality of their equipment. They are closing a gap that has historically been a major source of NATO strength—our qualitative leadership in weaponry.

A major element of the balance often ignored is the tactical and operational aspect. This has many components—the tactical advantages accruing to the defensive or offensive role of each side, the importance of mobilization and surprise and of command and control systems, the capabilities of logistics and the quality and training of manpower. NATO has an edge in several of these. For example, our pilots are better trained and more capable, our communications systems more advanced and our logistics organization is more

Growing Warsaw Pact firepower threatens balance in Europe

substantial. The Pact has the advantage of a more homogeneous mix of equipment and the choice as to the timing and nature of the attack.

Based on all these factors, I believe we and our NATO allies have the basic capabilities necessary to respond to a Warsaw Pact attack. However, there are two vulnerabilities which will increase if we fail to undertake and follow through on the measures we have proposed. First, we do not have sufficient long-range airlift capability to deploy our reinforcements to Europe in a timely fashion. Second, we are concerned that, unless counterbalanced, increasing Soviet firepower and mobility will begin to give the Pact an unacceptable advantage in either an attack coming with little or no warning

submarine capability, a variety of missile-equipped surface combatants and large numbers of land-based bombers equipped with antiship missiles, all important systems for use in denying freedom of the seas. Within several hundred miles of the Eurasian land areas, they have achieved a limited ability for projection of power ashore and sea control.

What is significant is the degree to which the ships now under construction in both countries are becoming similar in range, weapons suit and endurance. Except for aviation ships, where we are building large Nimitz-class carriers and they are building smaller VSTOL/helicopter-and-missile carriers, new ships are remarkably similar on both sides.

Based on information available,

Intercontinental 'M-X' with multiple bases to counter improving Soviet missile aim

or after a large-scale mobilization and deployment of its forces.

THE NAVAL BALANCE

Assessing the future implications of present trends in the naval balance is especially difficult because of the difference in missions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. navies. Throughout its history, the U.S. Navy has been charged with maintaining freedom of the seas, and bringing military power to bear on land from selected sea areas. The Soviet Union, historically a land power, has until recently considered its navy as a coastal defense force. However, the expansion of their navy over the last few years, both qualitatively and quantitatively, has given the Soviets capabilities for a greatly expanded ocean-going role.

The Soviet Union now has a major

our conclusion is that the U.S. Navy today can carry out its assigned missions. Whether or not this judgment will apply in the future is of concern, however, and depends on actions we take now.

Since 1968, at the height of the Vietnam war, the size of our active fleet has fallen from 976 to about 480 ships. We have gone from 23 to 14 aircraft carriers, with one additional carrier scheduled to retire from the active fleet this year. This was a result of an effort to free up funds for the construction of new ships. Unfortunately, budget cuts by the Congress resulted in the utilization of these funds for purposes other than new ship construction, and the Navy was able to build an average of only 12 new ships a year between 1968 and 1976. We cannot continue such a low building rate and expect to maintain a Navy adequate to our national security needs.

For this reason, the President has recently proposed adding \$1.2 billion for five additional ships to the Navy's shipbuilding program in FY 1977, as the first step in a steady

(Continued on page 45)

Major shipbuilding program urged to maintain security

JULY, 1976

DEMOCRATS GET LEGION PLATFORM RECOMMENDATIONS: Immediate Past National Commander James M. Wagonseller presented the Legion's 20-point recommendations on veterans affairs, international relations, national defense and other major concerns to the committee for Democratic National Platform which met in Washington...He also invited the Democratic Presidential nominee to address the Legion's national convention in Seattle...Similar proposals will be made to the Republican National Platform Committee before the Republican nominating convention set for Kansas City in August...The Democratic nominating convention will be held in New York City in July.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS INVITED TO REVISIT PHILIPPINES: To commemorate 35th anniversary of World War II in Southeast Asia, President Marcos of The Philippines has declared 1977 the year for "Reunion For Peace"...All veterans are invited to revisit and "meet in brotherhood." The U. S. Government is supporting the reunion...Reduced air fares, discounted accommodations and inexpensive tours are offered.

COST-OF-LIVING FORMULA URGED FOR VETERANS COMPENSATION, EDUCATION, PENSION PROGRAMS: American Legion is urging Congress to remedy Fiscal Year 1977 federal budget that does not include funds for cost-of-living increases in veterans' disability compensation, or dependency and idemity compensation programs...Instead of extending cutoff date for veterans education and training under the GI Bill beyond current 10 years, Legion feels most important legislative needs for veterans are readjustments of rates of compensation for disabled veterans, pension reform, adjustment of monetary allowance for veterans now persuing education and training under

Your American Legion!
It's great to know you belong!

the GI Bill, and adequate funding for Veterans Administration medical care programs...Legion's Resolution 16 calls for legislation to increase by 15% monthly rates payable for vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowance, educational and training assistance allowance, and special assistance...Legion has urged Congress to reject blanket pension concept and endorse pension reform that would follow Legion's traditional policy of eligibility based on need...Legion

also calls for automatic increases in veterans programs similar to that applying to Social Security and Civil Service salaries which are based on Labor Department's Consumer Price Index...At presstime, Congressional hearings were still underway in several areas affecting veterans' programs...Also unsettled is future funding for commissaries...Senate committee calls for reducing subsidies over three-year period...House committee has approved funding at current levels.



Robert J. Miller
Legionnaire of Month
See Page 30

BUSINESS HELP FOR VETERANS: A pamphlet entitled "SBA Programs for Veterans of the Armed Forces" is offered by Small Business Administration to help veterans start or expand a small business...Available from all SBA offices, it offers assistance on financing, management and procurement.

JOBS FOR VETERANS '76' CAMPAIGN: The Department of New Jersey American Legion joined the Veterans Administration and other groups in a special month-long effort to reduce veteran unemployment...Department Commander Frank D. Riccardi directed the Legion to join National Alliance of Businessmen, Veterans Education Corps, VA and N.J. Department of Labor and Industry in May campaign to find jobs for over 100,000 unemployed veterans in the State...Governor Brendan T. Byrne issued proclamation to support the drive.

NEW VA HOSPITALS APPROVED: White House has approved VA plans for eight new replacement veterans hospitals. Fund requests will go to Congress...\$249 million is being sought immediately for hospitals at Bay Pines, FL, and Richmond, VA...This will bring FY 1977 construction budget requests to \$459.6 million...Six other facilities will be funded; two a year for three years...They will be at Martinsburg, WV; Portland, OR; Seattle, WA; Little Rock, AR; Baltimore, MD; and Camden, NJ...New hospitals are now being built at Brooklyn, NY; Columbia, SC; Los Angeles and Loma Linda, CA...New San Francisco hospital was dedicated May 28... Bay Pines facility will provide 1,150 beds, cost estimated \$110 million.

Washington's Legion Post



Entrance to Gadsby's



Having lunch at Gadsby's are, l to r, Barney Gollinger, past Virginia Dept. Adj.; William R. Adam, curator for Gadsby's; Earl Parrish, Post 24 Commander; and William McNamara, Gadsby's president.

Nearly 50 years ago, Post 24, Alexandria, VA, rescued a famous landmark, a favorite haunt of George Washington, and initiated a project which takes center stage in the Bicentennial. It was climaxed Feb. 16 when historic Gadsby's Tavern was officially opened to the public to honor George Washington's 244th birthday.

In 1928, the Post bought the Tavern when it was about to be demolished. In 1972, it turned it over to the city of Alexandria, which has since spent over \$1.2 million for refurbishments.

During this year's celebrations visitors to the Nation's Capitol will have Post 24 to thank for an opportunity to visit and dine at this famous landmark where Washington and other patriots met.

Washington patronized the original coffee house as early as 1754. He was feted many times there after the Tavern was remodeled in 1770 to include two parlors, a tap room, an assembly hall and two enlarged bedrooms. In 1793, a three and one-half story hotel was added containing two parlors, two dining rooms, a ball room and 12 guest rooms.

Just prior to Washington's death in 1799, Gadsby's was the scene of a day-long celebration in honor of his two terms as president. It was his last military appearance. He reviewed the Alexandria Independent Infantry Blues, a company of volunteers.

Nearly all founders of the American Independence are said to have enjoyed the hospitality at Gadsby's. At least six Presidents held receptions there. Others known to have used its facilities were Marquis of Lafayette, John Paul Jones, Aaron Burr, George Mason, Francis Scott Key and Henry Clay.

After acquiring the properties, Post 24 financed architectural repairs and retrieved many original items. During the 1930s, the Legion operated it as a semi-public meeting house and museum under management of Gadsby's Tavern and City Hotel, Inc.

Two Legionnaires who have devoted many years to restoration are William G. McNamara and William Robert Adam. McNamara is now president of the holding corporation. Adam is curator for the properties on behalf of the City of Alexandria.

Besides the Legion and its Auxiliary,



William McNamara tries 1812 piano.

the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Children of the American Revolution and other organizations and individuals have been active in the restoration.

In return for title to the property, Alexandria renovated and refurbished Post 24 facilities located in the hotel portion of the building. Included is taproom, ballroom and offices for both the Legion and Auxiliary. More than \$60,000 worth of kitchen and food equipment was supplied and the Post now has free rent for its lifetime.

Gadsby's operates as a museum charging small admission fee to defray operating costs. The first floor is a commercial dining area serving traditional early American foods and beverages.

"Legionnaire Of Month"

Robert J. Miller, a World War I veteran and post service officer for over 41 years, has been selected "Legionnaire Of Month" for July. Miller is a charter member, past commander, adjutant and finance officer of Nittany Post 245, State College, PA. A graduate pharmacist, he owned and operated his own drug store for 13 years. He then served as city postmaster for 27 years. Miller lives with wife Gladys at 318 W. Nittany Ave., State College.

Miller is first "Legionnaire Of Month" selected under a new monthly feature in the news section of The American Legion Magazine. Nominations are solicited and should be sent to editor for consideration.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

Pat Geile Retiring; Wignall, Spanogle Promoted



C. W. "Pat" Geile, retiring Director Legion's National Internal Affairs Division, left, receives 30-year certificate award from James S. Whitfield, National Executive Director. Geile retires Aug. 1 after more than 30 years of Legion service. He was named Internal Affairs director on Aug. 1, 1966. Before that he was Membership Director from 1961 to 1966 and prior to that was with Public Relations and Children & Youth Divisions. Succeeding Geile is J. Lloyd Wignall, far right, shown with Robert W. Spanogle, named to succeed him as National Membership Division director. Spanogle joined Legion staff in 1972, became assistant to Geile in 1975.

Intelligence Leaks Called 'Treasonable'

The American Legion is urging legislation that would make it "a treasonable act" to disclose the identity of American intelligence agents in the field.

The Legion's National Executive Committee also reaffirmed its support for a credible intelligence operation, calling it indispensable to national security. It deplored the identification of agents by some publications and said such disclosure damages U.S. security networks and exposes personnel to enemy attack.

Alien Threat Cited

The defense of the U.S. intelligence community highlighted the NEC's spring meeting in Indianapolis. The committee charged that recent attacks have seriously impaired the Central Intelligence Agency and it called for legislation to clarify and strengthen the safeguarding of classified material, with formidable penalties for any violations.

Spanish Treaty Backed

The NEC also urges the Senate to ratify a treaty of friendship with Spain negotiated in January. The agreement involves continued U.S. use of Spanish air and naval bases.

The NEC approved the participation of The American Legion with the American Security Council in cooperative sponsorship of "Bicentennial Operation Alert," a program to inform

the American public of the changing military balance of power.

After considerable debate, the NEC placed the Legion in opposition to proposals in Congress that would extend GI Bill education and training benefits to veterans beyond the current 10-years-after-discharge limitation. Indefinite extension would impose too heavy a tax burden, it was argued.

The NEC approved resolutions which recommend establishment of an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment, and would raise the Office of the Administrator of Veteran Affairs to cabinet rank.

Principal speaker at National Commander Harry G. Wiles' dinner honoring the NEC, was retired Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., former Marine Corps Commandant and now Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Chapman said nearly half a million aliens will illegally enter the U.S. this year joining an estimated eight million others already here. He pointed out there are now seven million unemployed Americans, including one million veterans.

Chapman called it a "silent invasion" that is costing U.S. taxpayers about \$13 billion a year. Many of the offenders are found on welfare roles, living in subsidized housing and using food stamps. He called for a national

policy to discourage employers from hiring illegal aliens since no law now exists. He urged the American Legion to join other groups to stop this illegal immigration.

Other meeting highlights included:

Las Vegas, NV, named site of 1980 national convention with dates set as Aug. 15-21. Other sites are: Seattle—1976; Denver—1977; New Orleans—1978; and Kansas City—1979.

Contributions totaling \$22,249 were made to Legion/Auxiliary Cancer Fund bringing total to date to over \$817,000. (See story elsewhere this issue).

Mrs. Alan M. Schanel, National President of Legion Auxiliary, presented four checks totaling \$132,500 to Commander Wiles to be used as follows: \$90,000 for Boys Nation/Girls Nation; \$20,000 for Children and Youth Work; \$10,000 to American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, Inc.; and \$12,500 for veterans affairs and rehabilitation.

American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, Inc., awarded a total of \$34,064 to four voluntary non-profit organizations to assist children and youth. The Foundation has awarded more than \$500,000 since 1954.

NEC authorized creation of American Legion National Committee on Education, assigning it to the National Americanism Commission for supervision and coordination. Purpose will be to inform itself and Legion on developments, problems and potentials in field of education and maintain contact with educational community.

NEC approved Yakima, WA, as site of 1978 World Series of American Legion Baseball on Aug. 31-Sept. 4. 1976 series set for Sept. 2-6 at Manchester, NH; and 1977 Series for Sept. 1-15 at Los Angeles, CA.

National finals for American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest for 1978 set for April 21 at Klamath Falls, OR. 1977 finals will be April 22 at Washington Crossing, PA.

The fall 1976 meeting of NEC will be held at Indianapolis Oct. 6-7, while 1977 Washington Conference is scheduled for Feb. 19-23.

Insurance Benefits Up

An increase of 10 percent in benefits across-the-board for all participants in The American Legion Life Insurance Plan became effective July 1, 1976. The added benefits were approved by the National Executive Committee at its spring meeting.

Under the revised plan, a Legionnaire under age of 30 (26 in Ohio) can now have \$11,000 worth of protection for \$24.00 a year instead of the former \$10,000.

Legion Marks Bicentennial

Bicentennial fever has infected the American Legion, its more than 2.7 million members and its 16,000 posts. Given the magnitude and diversity of the Legion, it is difficult to publi-

cize all individual and post Bicentennial activities, but in these pages we attempt to salute a representative cross-section of Legion projects throughout the nation:



Post 26, Plant City, FL.



Post 554, Fairfax, OH.



Post 530, Cincinnati, OH.



Post 1872, Brooklyn, NY.

Department of Maryland has adopted the "Cowpens" Flag as its official Bicentennial Flag using it at all appropriate ceremonies. Shoulder patch replicas are being distributed. The flag was carried by Maryland Volunteers in the Revolutionary War battle at Cowpens, SC. The Department installed a bronze plaque at site where the Maryland Regiment fought, and another on Long Island, NY, to commemorate the Maryland Line that suffered heavy losses in 1776 fighting rear guard action that covered George Washington's retreat from New York. Historians speculate the flag was designed in Philadelphia. It features circle of 12 stars in field of blue with one star in center and traditional 13 red and white stripes.

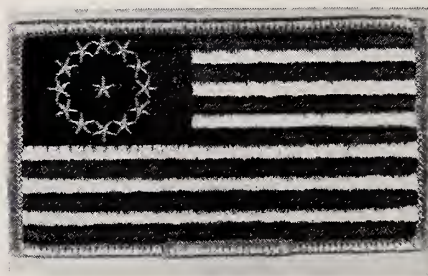
Post 57, Elgin, IL, donated 20 by 30 foot American Flag to community. Post and its Auxiliary have donated more than \$12,000 worth of Bicentennial projects.

In celebration of its 58th birthday and Bicentennial Year, Post 208, Ridgway, PA, Dr. Hal Reede, past vice commander of Pennsylvania Legion, addressed post on "The Religion of George Washington." Dr. Reede was presented with trophy.

Post 12, Norwalk, CT, displays huge, gold-tasseled banner inviting those qualified to "Join The Veterans' Team." Mrs. Marjorie Whitaker, Post Auxiliary chaplain, made blue felt banner. Post 12 was founded in 1919, has 950 members and set membership goal of 1,000 for campaign.

At Post 568, Coin, IA, past national chaplain L. P. Fitzpatrick presented Mayor Fred Smith with large official Bicentennial Flag.

The Bicentennial Banner was presented to the Exchange Club by Post 536, Woodmere and Hewlett, NY.



Maryland Department's Cowpens Flag



Post 21, Santa Clara, CA.



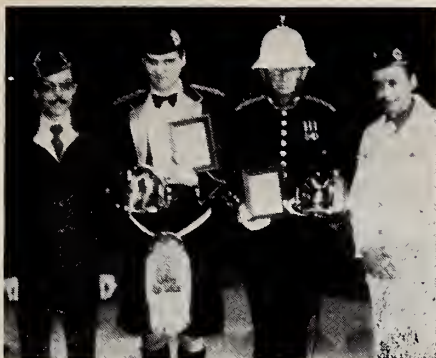
Post 1688, Laurens, NY.



Post 285, Galesburg, IL.



Post 56, York, ME.



Post 367, Columbia Heights, MN, gave silver service to Black Watch. I to r, are: Joel Neisen, post adj.; Maj. Paul Sugden and Capt. Wally W. Shillitto, both of Black Watch; and Wayne Honeyford, post cmdr.



Col. James B. Deerin, National Guard Heritage Gallery curator, with display.



Post 229, Utica, NY, honored Washington's statue with wreath. I to r, John Deep, post adj.; Salvatore Giacona, post cdr; and Ret-Adm. William R. Cox, guest.

Post 93, Foxboro, MA, donated \$500 to American Way Campaign of City of Foxboro for July 4 Bicentennial Celebration.

Post 329, Elizabethtown, PA, coordinated area high school display of Legion's Freedom Train, Freedom Bell and other Bicentennial items. Legion literature was distributed to visitors.

Post 76, Princeton, NJ, will award \$500 Bicentennial Scholarship to local high school student writing best essay on Spirit of 76.

At Post 1688, Laurens, NY, members dressed in Revolutionary Era costumes participate in local civic and veterans programs.

Post 144, Little Neck, NY, has committee which planted six oak trees at Fort Wadsworth as Living National Park Memorial to Preserve Our Heritage. A U.S. tree is in center of five trees representing each of the five military services. An "Eternal Flame" was to be constructed nearby honoring all past, present and future service personnel. Surrounding Eternal Flame will be flags of each of the 50 states.

Post 281, Santa Rosa, CA, sponsors Cub Scout Bicentennial color guard called the Colonials, which is appearing at many state civic, veteran and fraternal functions. Post also sponsors Avenue of Flags at Veterans Lawn in Santa Rosa Memorial Park Cemetery and will be flying nearly 600 flags of deceased veterans this year.

"76 Per Cent In 76" is the theme for Post 94, Exeter, CA. Project is to get at least 76% turnout for this year's elections. Auxiliary and other service, fraternal organizations are assisting.

Post 1246, Oceanside, NY, in cooperation with Oceanside Bicentennial Committee, provided site and other assistance in erecting replica of Valley Forge Hut built by local Kiwanis Club.

At the VA Hospital, Tomah, WI, the Remotivation Program, as a Bicentennial Project, had patients construct a quilt depicting the original 13 states by white stars on a blue background. It took first place in Arts and Crafts Bicentennial Contest.

Post 26, Plant City, FL, uses a 200-year history of the American Flag displayed on long, ex-New York City hook and ladder unit.



VA Hospital, Tomah, WA.



Post 57, Elgin, IL., presented huge flag. I to r, Donald F. Sleeman, Elgin Bicentennial Committee chairman; Phil Benner, Elgin Rec. Dept.; and John I. Comer, post cmdr.



Post 1246, Oceanside, NY.



County Cmdr. William J. Judge present American Flag to Karen Chin, at Philadelphia naturalization ceremony.



Post 329, Elizabeth, PA.



Members of Post 79, New Port Richey, FL, joined dedication ceremonies at recent grand opening of Veterans Village, a new housing development designed to fit veterans incomes at New Port Richey. Shown in photo is Post Commander Vincent Fleck shaking hands with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-IN), chairman of Committee on Veterans Affairs, who made trip from Washington with other staff members to participate in ceremonies. Others in photo are Eugene McDaniel and Emilio Toro, Jr., on left, and Endrico Lugo, on right, Post 79 members. City, Chamber of Commerce and military representatives attended.

In conjunction with dedication of its new \$250,000 home, **Post 554, Fairfax, OH**, hosted parade in honor of mayor, city council, police and fire departments. Post was chartered in 1924.

A replica of the Liberty Bell is being enshrined in permanent home similar to the bell tower in Philadelphia by **Post 530, Cincinnati, OH**. Monument will be dedicated July 4. A Revolutionary War era ball and parades will be featured.



Morgan Finley, left, receives award from John Paukstis, past Cook County cmdr, ct, and Edward Tyszka, Post 271, Chicago, IL, commander.

George Washington Post 1872, Brooklyn, NY, held fund-raising Bicentennial costume ball.

As a Bicentennial project, **Post 367, Columbia Heights, MN**, presented chrome helmet and gold service along with Legion emblems to British 1st Battalion Black Watch and Royal Marines.

The Spirit of 76 Committee of **Post 229, Utica, NY**, arranged tribute to George Washington on his birthday including the placing of a wreath at his statue at the public library.

In Philadelphia, American Legion sponsored first naturalization ceremony for Bicentennial Year.

Post 195, Baltimore County, MD, swore in 36 new members at special Bicentennial year initiation class named in honor of Charles A. St. Clair, department commander.

Post 56, York, ME, presented Bennington and State flags to high school band.

A Freedom Bell, a replica of famous Liberty Bell, was presented to Gov. Robert Bennett for people of Kansas by **Kansas Department of the American Legion** and its State Auxiliary.



Elliott Rothstein, Exchange Club president, accepts banner from John Roth, of Post 536, Hewlett, NY.

A three-ton native granite war monument honoring all Montana war veterans was Bicentennial project for **Montana Legion and Auxiliary** members. Dedication was set for July 10 with Gov. Tom Judge accepting. Earl D. Franklin, Jr. (CO), chairman of Legion's Children and Youth Commission, was to make presentation. Massive monument is in front of Veterans

and Pioneers Memorial Building, Helena. Other projects were parade and publication of book, "Montana In The War," to be donated to schools and public libraries.



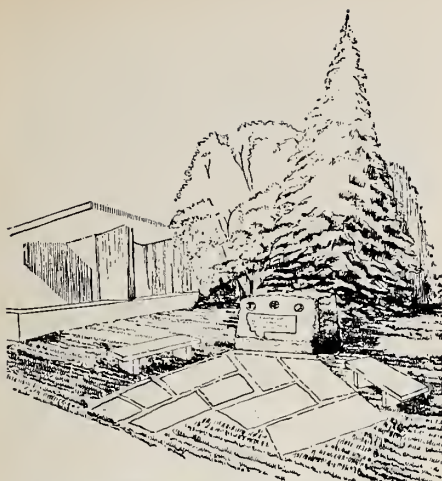
Hal Reede, ct., accepts award from Walter Shield, left, post adjt, and Richard Gasbarre, post cmdr., of Post 208, Ridgway, PA.

Post 285, Galesburg, IL, joined in construction and dedication of large stone monument in honor of "men and women of Knox County who served honorably in the armed forces."

National Guard's contribution to Bicentennial is opening of **National Guard Heritage Gallery** at National Guard Memorial Building, Wash., D.C. Newest military museum was made possible by contributions of National Guardsmen.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending April 30, 1976

Benefits paid January 1, 1976 - April 30, 1976\$ 825,375.94
Benefits paid since April 1958 . \$20,654,474.51
Basic Units in Force (number) . 159,051.0
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1976 1728
New Applications Declined 649
New Applications Suspended ... 612
(Applicant failed to return Health Form)
Effective July 1, 1976 there is a 10% "across the board" increase in benefits to all participants.
The American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of the American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Effective Jan. 1, 1976, death benefits range from \$60,000 (6 units through age 29, 25 in Ohio) in decreasing steps to \$125 (½ unit at age 75 or over). Previously, maximum was 4 units. This protection is available throughout life, as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to six units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for further details.



Artist's drawing of Montana Legion/
Auxiliary Veterans Monument.

Post 271, Chicago, IL, presented Bicentennial "Award of Merit" to Morgan A. Finley, clerk of circuit court of Cook County for "outstanding contribution, devotion and dedication in the continuing of veteran services and programs."

Mayor Donald I. Wood proclaimed week of March 14-20 as American Legion Week in Chrisman, IL. Legion's 57th anniversary was highlighted by Post 477 in special program.

At St. Mary's Cemetery, Post 66, DeKalb, IL, established an "Avenue of Flags." Each flag honors deceased veteran.

"Spirit of 76" Committee of Oneida (NY) County American Legion held mass installation of officers from 27 Legion posts. Over 300 post officers participated in ceremony at Rome Free Academy Stadium, Rome, NY.

DEATHS

Edward Ridley Lehmann, 78, Langdale, AL, Department Commander (1943-44).

Everett Z. Getten, 77 Wayzata, MN, Department Commander (1956-57), and alternate NECman (1957-59).

Max Fife, Blackwell, OK, Department Commander (1941-42).

George F. Bruno, 53, Bethlehem, PA, Department Commander (1961-62).

NEW POSTS

The following new posts were recently chartered by The American Legion: Talbert, Robinson, Lockhart, Girod Post 384, Denham Springs, LA; Apple Valley Post 1776, Apple Valley, MN; North Wilkesboro Post 125, North Wilkesboro, NC; Mustang Post 78, Mustang, OK; Mannford Post 179, Mannford, OK; Riverside Post 314, Jenks, OK; Stars and Stripes Veterans Association Post 98, Anao, Tarlac, Philippines; Ex-Philippine Scouts Legion Post 103, Iriga City, Philippines; Carthage Post 652, Carthage, TX.

25 Post Commanders Win Free Convention Trips

For attaining status of "Freedom Bell Commanders," 25 post commanders won free trips to the 1976 Legion National Convention at Seattle. Names were drawn from some 1,700 eligibles at spring National Executive Committee meeting. To qualify, posts had to achieve membership as of March 31 greater than the final membership for any year since 1960. Winners were: Yosh Arai, Post 195, Denver, CO; Dwayne Marten, Post 506, Emden, IL; William R. Abernathy, Post 259, Williamsport, IN; Wallace Groover, Post 71, Garwin, IA; Woodrow W. Ross, Jr., Post 277, Walton, KY; Ernest J. Cubbage, Post 81, Gonzales, LA; Gilbert C. Sullivan, Post 400, Dennis, MA; Joseph Capling, Post 197, Harbor Beach, MI; Iver Warling, Post 181, Audobon, MN; James O. Wiemann, Post 366, New Haven, MO; Robert N. Reeves, Post 112, Epsom, NH; Gordon W. McCarter, Post 120, Lambertville, NJ; Mike D'Arco, Post 121, Albuquerque, NM; Frank P. Martin, Post 1342, Libson, NY; J. P. Trexler, Post 342, Spencer, NC; Ernest M. Lidenberg, Post 92, Northwood, ND; James Puttick, Post 170, Marengo, OH; O. W. Bruce, Post 192, Langley, OK; Harold R. Burt, Post 51, Lebanon, OR; Earl H. Walbert, Post 576, Bethlehem, PA; Ramon C. Nararro, Post 89, Philippines; Wayne H. Oetken, Post 161, Wentworth, SD; Robert E. Frank, Post 112, Salt Lake City, UT; William H. Peninegar, Post 93, Huntington, WV; and Howard Lang, Post 98, Cumberland, WI.

Now. At Last. An affordable Florida retirement paradise for Veterans.

NO CASH DOWN. NO CLOSING COSTS

Veterans! You can now own a beautiful one family home (1,2 or 3 bedrooms) including landscaped lot in VETERANS VILLAGE, Florida's first community created for retiring veterans. *Prices range from \$16,990 to \$24,990 with total monthly carrying charges as low as \$156. And thanks to the new Veterans Housing Act renewing full G.I. mortgage benefits for all qualified veterans, you pay NO cash down and NO closing fees.

In the heart of Florida's "Suncoast" (30 miles from Tampa and 5 miles from the Gulf), there is a vast recreation pavilion on premises — pool, saunas, gym, meeting, game and hobby rooms. Pavilion membership is optional. Seven Springs Golf Course, four major shopping centers, Gulf beaches and fishing are within a few miles. It's just an hours drive to one of the nation's largest VA Hospitals.

What a golden opportunity to enjoy carefree, sunshine living **starting right now!** No need to touch your savings. Low, low monthly charges are easy on your retirement income. Have a fabulous Florida vacation for the rest of your life. Send the coupon for your **FREE VETERANS VILLAGE KIT** today.

*Prices are subject to change without notice



VETERANS VILLAGE, Seven Springs
Box 673, New Port Richey, Florida 33552

Send my FREE Veterans Village Kit (color brochure, model plans and prices, Florida inspection trip details) by return mail:

AL-3

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Interested in home with ☐ 1 bedroom ☐ 2 bedrooms ☐ 3 bedrooms

☐ I would like to plan a visit to Veterans Village.

NO COST OR OBLIGATION Phone # () _____



EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a Post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Charles Foster, W. F. Rooney, Arnold Schuma (all 1976) Post 19, Yuma, AZ
Wm Bramers, Peter Breschini, Ben Cahill, Paul Caswell, Walter Messick, Holger Mikkelsen (all 1973) Post 31, Salinas, CA

Albert La Porte, Henry Long, P. T. McIntyre, M. D. MacMaster, Earl Price, Edward Russell, (all 1975) Post 342, Los Angeles, CA
Rennard Porath, Robert Bone (both 1976) Post 555, Midway City, CA

Frederick Ducharme, (1975) John Blake, Elzear Cotnoir, Charley Gaidis (1969) Walter Sujak (1945), Post 15, Jewett City, CT

Herbert Stearns (1976) Post 114, Groton, CT

Arthur Reichert (1966) Post 43, Homestead, FL

Harold Goodemote, Lemoine Hauderschildt (both 1975), Post 89, Tampa, FL

Lam'e Antion, Wm Buskey, Charles Lehman (all 1976) Post 110, Port Charlotte, FL

Glen Bischoff, Earl Hurlander, Charles Geupel (all 1975) Gilbert Linnenburger, John Blake, Paul Bieffeldt, Mike Pukalla (all 1976) Post 155, Harvey, IL

Daniel Guzzi, Edmund Hall, Thomas Hughes, Edgar Johnston, Everett Johnston, William Jones, (all 1976). Post 728, Chicago, IL

Frank Benesh (1975) Post 791, Northbrook, IL

Charles Baker, Samuel Hulce (both 1976) Post 10, Marion, IN

John Alderson, Imogene Bates, Willie Bowen, George Chinn, Earl Cloyd, Hunter Coleman (all 1976) Post 52, Harrodsburg, KY

Gene Knight, Gammon Newman (both 1975), Post 289, Clay, KY

Terrell Cass, Ralph Smith, Fred Stange (all 1976) Post 116, Niles, MI

Charles Arthur, Edwin Boyle, Vincent Boyle, Edlon Casteel, Orren Dereamer (all 1976) Post 216, Milford, MI

Laurence Bougie, Zlate Cole, Efthimios Efantis, George Garrison, Leo Hatges (all 1976), Post 129, Minneapolis, MN

Edward Trunk (1976) Post 216, Princeton, MN

August Ofstead, Allison Taylor, George Way, Wm Zuercher, Leslie Wood (all 1975) Post 259, Excelsior, MN

Charles Hallbert (1976) Post 491, Bayport, MN

Herman Mueksch, Ernest Nelson, Martin Peters, John Shipp, R. C. Scherbarth, LaVern Sieftrist (all 1976) Post 239, Rushville, NE

Louis Milinazzo (1976) Post 48, Hudson, NH

Kevan McCaul (1976) Post 1051, Baldwin, NY

Phil Wolf, Standord Hershkowitz (both 1976) Post 1072, Brooklyn, NY

Philip Lagana (1976) Post 1437, Brooklyn, NY

Charles Foster, Howard Green, Clarence Mitchell, Henry Peters, August Seeber (all 1973) Post 1593, South Dayton, NY

Quentin Schulte (1976) Post 134, Stanley, ND

Allen Peters, Emmon Robb, Ernest Roman, Carl Wilson, Miles Russell (all 1976) Post 101, Portland, OR

Jiles Clugh, Caron Hake (both 1976) Galen Gates, Wilbur Goodhart, Earl Hile (all 1952) Mark Hemminger (1955) Post 223, Shippensburg, PA

Leoncio Libato (1973) Jesus Balbuena, Alfredo Familiar, Basilio Menao, Tranquilino Capobres, Dionisio Tabuco, Francisco Aguerri (all 1976) Post 11, Cebu City, Philippines

Orion Pugh (1976) Post 24, Johnson City, TN

Clyde Smith, Jr. (1976) Post 118, Milan, TN

Maxwell A. Madison (1975) Post 142, Ogden UT

Charles Kirchheimer, George McCarthy (both 1975) Raymon Murden, Edward Wilkinson (both 1976) Post 204, Norfolk, VA

John Moore, Wm Murphy, Torlock Rasmussen, John Roe, Sr., Dallas Wolfe, Sr., Dale Zinn, (all 1976) Post 12, Grafton, WV

Harold Christian, Clyde Freeman, Milton Bartram, Robert Ellis, Iven Pridemore, Tracy Vickers (1975) Post 103, Chapmanville, WV

Clarence Utter (1976) Post 187, Wisconsin Dells, WI

Roy Sonnenberg, Robert Ryan (both 1974) Michael Andrews, Frank Simonis (both 1976) Post 9, Wisconsin Rapids, WI

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post

which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

Bicentennial Relay Is Breath Taking

The 14-member cross-country relay team from the Los Angeles Police Department featuring veterans and Legionnaires is off on a Bicentennial Relay of Goodwill from Los Angeles to Montreal, the site of the 1976 Summer Olympic Games, a distance of 3,765 miles.

The team began its transcontinental relay from the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, where the 1932 Olympics were held, on Flag Day, June 14. It was scheduled to arrive in Montreal July 4.

Eleven of the runners are veterans, seven are Legionnaires. Their route is northward to the State of Washington and then directly east to Montreal across the northern tier of American states.



Officer Frank Janowicz, Los Angeles Police Post 381, practices baton pass to Officer Ed Garcia before relay from Los Angeles to Montreal.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

24th Div., 21st Reg., Co B—Need information from any comrades who recall Richard R. Welch received a back injury while rolling a 55 gallon oil drum while stationed in Korea. Please contact CID #327, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

4th Sig Bn—Need information from comrades who recall James Almeida (SGT) received a wound to his right knee, and a reinjury to back while stationed in Korea. Please contact CID #328, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

USS Nebola (AD-12) (WW2)—Need any information from comrades who recall Warren C. Wischweh lacerated his left thumb while stationed at Eniwetuk Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Please contact "CID #330, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

Stevador Trans—Need to hear from comrades who recall Leroy F. Dyer received a back injury while stationed in Goose Bay, Labrador. Please contact "CID #331, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

Basic Trng A-8-3, Ft. Knox, KY—Need to hear from comrades who recall David B. Williams was hospitalized for acute bronchitis and pneumonia. Please contact "CID #332, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 "K" St., N.W., Washington, DC 20006."

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion on written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Cav Div—(Aug) Ralph Baer, PO Box 5129, Ft Hood, TX 76544

1st Gas Regt—(Sept) David Jones, 136 Virginia Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15211

3rd Gen Hosp—(Sept) Jay Seas, 209 Stewart Ave., Rossville, IL 60963

3rd Ord Co MM—(Sept) Edward Hofer, 740 Sanders Rd., Akron, OH 44320

5th Arm'd Div (WW2) (Midwest)—(Sept) Harry Whitesell, 111 W. 19th, Grand Island, NE 68801

5th Fld Sig Bn (WW1)—(Sept) Howard King, 266 Beverly St., San Francisco, CA 94132

5th QM Bn—(Sept) D. K. Youngblood, 2726 Sunset Dr., Charlotte, NC 28209

10th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(Sept) Jack Getz, 127 31st St. NW, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405

14th Arm'd Art'y Bat A (WW2)—(Aug) George Biddle, 202 Dellwood R., Rochester, NY 14616

17th Arm'd Eng Co E (WW2)—(Sept) Thomas Walker, 1041 E. Sprague St., Winston-Salem, NC

18th Coast Art'y—(Sept) Charles Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr., Columbus, OH 43214

21st Eng Com Bn—(Sept) Wilber Meier, 2103 Tesla Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80909

27th Div—(Sept) Ralph Hitchcock, 217 Reese Ave., Vestal, NY 13850

28th Div 3rd Bn (WW2 and Korea)—(Aug) Gerald Buchanan, PO Box 305, Bradford, PA 16701

29th Inf Div (WW2 & 1)—(Sept) Benjamin Cassell, 525 Parksley Ave., Baltimore, MD 21223

30th Inf Div MP Plat—(Sept) L. C. Hamilton, 2439 Gayland Rd., Jacksonville, FL 32218

33rd Arm'd Eng Bn Co C—(Sept) Carl Larson, RR#1, Box 54, Sloan, IA 51055

35th Div—(Sept) Raymond Vaughn, Box 4022, Topeka, KS 66604

36th Inf Div (WW2 & 1)—(Sept) James Minor, 711 W. 7th St., Post, TX 79356

37th Div—(Sept) Danny Pecchio, 2535 Nadyne Dr., Youngstown, OH 44511

37th QM—(Sept) Robert Beuck, 2487 Warren Pkwy #3, Twinsburg, OH 44087

38th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(Sept) Bryan Hillsman, 7202 Bounty Dr., Sarasota, FL 33581

40th Div Hvy Mtr Co (Korea)—(Sept) Harland Clift, 33 B. Hiland, Benton, AR 72015

43rd Air Serv Sqd—(Aug) Wm Churchill, 17010 9th Ave. SE, Bothell, WA 98011

43rd Div—(Sept) Gideon Burnham, Meadow Brook Village Bldg 1, Apt 9, West Lebanon, NH 03784

46th Eng Const Bn (WW2)—(Sept) Donald McGuire, 3527 E. 42nd St., Minneapolis, MN 55406

51st Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Sept) Wm. Hornung, Box 266, Kerhonkson, NY 12446

52nd Sig Bn—(Sept) Mike Balon, 20 Haines Place, Little Falls, NJ 07424

54th Sig Bn—(Sept) George Brugnone, 680 Bundy Ave., San Jose, CA 95111

65th Inf—(Aug) Mort Jenkins, 3806 W. Jerome, Skokie, IL 60076

70th Eng Lgt Ponton Co (WW2)—(Sept) David Russell, 51 S. Lippincott Ave., Maple Shade, NJ 08052

84th Inf (Railsplitters)—(Aug) Henry Sanders, 1361 Gasparilla Dr., Ft. Myers, FL 33901

87th Eng Hvy Ponton Ban (WW2)—(Sept) Ralph Wilson, 54 Nakota, Clawson, MI 48017

94th Sig Bn—(Sept) Herman Long, 121 Lafayette Ave., Columbus, IN 47201

99th Recon Trp—(Sept) W. J. Osterkamp, 433 Kitty Ln., Cincinnati, OH 45238

100th Inf Div—(Sept) Anthony Tom, 25 Luanne Rd., Stratford, CT 06497

101st Inf, Co L (WW1)—(Sept) George Kane, #20 Circular Ave., Natick, MA 01760

101st Ord Co MM—(Aug) Stephen Kadlik, 17 South St., Cohasset, MA 01778

108th Inf HQ Co (WW1)—(Sept) Howard Kohler, 8985 Wehrle Dr., Clarence, NY 14031

109th Eng Co B (WW1)—(Aug) H. S. Seymour, 319 Barker Bldg., Omaha, NE 68102

110th Fld Art'y Bat A (WW2)—(Sept) Hank Crawford, 1820 E. 32nd St., Baltimore, MD 21218

112th Cav Reg't—(Aug) Lionel Carter, 1621 Cleveland St., Evanston, IL 60202

115th Inf Cannon Co—(Sept) Wayne Rankin, 132 Old Indiana Rd., Homer City, PA 15748

115th Inf Co H—(Sept) Carroll Owings, 1732 Sykesville Rd., Westminster, MD 21157

115th Med Bn Co C—(Aug) Richard Pearl, Fulton, OH 43321

120th Ord Co MM—(Aug) Fred Phillips, Route #1, Markle, IN 46770

131st Ord Maint Bn—(Sept) Al Irwin, Mound City, KS 66056

132nd Gen Hosp—(Sept) John Schoeph, 907 N. 18th Ave., Melrose Park, IL 60160

134th Inf Co F (WW1)—(Sept) Earl Fauver, 498 N. 10th St., Wymore, NE 68466

135th/1265th Eng (C) Bn (WW2)—(Sept) H. J. Batiste, PO Box 69, Hillsboro, NH 03244

136th FA Bat'y H—(Aug) Allen Schramm, RD#2, Box 57, St. Clairsville, OH 43950

142nd Inf Co B—(Aug) Mrs. Victor Davidson, 22 Queen Ann St., Friendship, NY 14739

148th Arm'd Sig Co—(Sept) George L'Homme, 565 Boswell Ave., Norwich, CT 06360

156th Fld Art'y Bn 44th Div—(Sept) Edward Kubash, 4465 Red Arrow Rd., Stevensville, MI 49127

157th Inf—(Sept) Robert Pflanz, 2629 38th St., Des Moines, IA 50310

160th Fld Art'y—(Sept) Wesley Johnson, PO Box 129, Chandler, OK 74834

162nd Inf—(Sept) W. F. Bushnell, 2634 N.E. Tillamook St., Portland, OR 97212

163rd AAA Gun Bn Bat B—(Sept) Ollie Coker, 1099 Greenview Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60016

168th Inf, Co E (WW2)—(Sept) Dale Castle, Box 267, Shenandoah, IA 51601

179th Inf—(Sept) J. T. Smith, PO Box 709, Perry, OK 73077

180th Inf—(Sept) Floyd Mahaney, PO Box 429, Durant, OK 74701

185th Serv Bat—(Sept) Orville Seamer, RR#1, Goose Lake, IA 52750

203rd AAA, Bat D—(July) Alva Henderson, 2817 E. 13th St., Columbus, IN 47201

232nd SL Bn Bat B (WW2)—(Sept) Peter Menage, 412 5th Ave., Sibley, IA 51249

240th Fld Art'y Bn—(Sept) Charles Hirsch, Box 158, Poseyville, IN 47633

246th VA Nat'l Grd CA—(Sept) Ray Cross, 1209 Kerns Ave, SW, Roanoke, VA 24015

250th Coast Art'y—(Sept) Philip Tomasello, 245 Ellsworth St., San Francisco, CA 94110

253rd Sig Const Co—(Sept) Francis Beckett, 496 W. Chestnut St., Canton, IL 61520

279th Inf—(Sept) John Coleman, 3902 E. 15th, Tulsa, OK 74112

305th Ammo Train (WW1)—(Sept) Louis Goldberg, 1032 Parkview Dr., New Kensington, PA 15068

306th Fld Sig Bn (WW1)—(Sept) C. E. McKinney, 29 Jewett Ave., Cortland, NY 13045

311th Ord Depot Co—(Sept) Jack Scott, PO Box 961, Princeton, WV 24740

315th Inf Reg't (WW2)—(Sept) Francis Oczko, 144 N. 6th St., New Hyde Park, NY 11040

329th Reg't Co H (WW1)—(Sept) C. E. Pitsenbarger, 516 N. Center St., Versailles, OH 45380

332nd Inf (WW1)—(Sept) Mrs. Alfred Streicher, 3168 Angletorre Blvd., Akron, OH 44312

343rd Eng Co C—(Sept) Russell Murten, PO Box 154, New Buffalo, MI 49117

353rd Inf (WW1)—(Sept) Mrs. Horace Shurtz, 4 E. 19th, Hutchinson, KS 67501

376th & 400th Port Bn—(Sept) George Cole, 7918 S. Throop St., Chicago, IL 60620

391st Inf 98th Div Serv Co—(Aug) Patsy Serra, 243 Edison St., Staten Island, NY 10306

405th Inf 102nd Div Co D—(Sept) G. F. McCauley, 455 Fruitland Ave., Louisville, OH 44641

427th Ord Tire Repair Co—(Sept) Henry Damron, 423 E. 80th St., Kansas City, MO 64131

455th AAA Bn Bat'y D—(Aug) Buford Devers, 405 Glengarry Dr., Nashville, TN 37217

485th Com Eng Bn—(Sept) A. J. Isringhausen, 516 W. Pearl St., Jerseyville, IL 60252

497th AAA Gun Bn—(Sept) Laverne Hushka, 2141 E. Memorial Dr., Janesville, WI 53545

512th Eng Lt Ponton Co—(Sept) Kenneth Turner, 2400 Medway Dr., Raleigh, NC 27608

530th Eng Lt Ponton Co—(Sept) Wilbur Karlock, 904 N. Main St., NorMal, IL 61761

550th Airborne Inf—(Sept) David Sellars, 1502 Edgedale Rd., Greensboro, NC 27488

553rd Eng Hvy Ponton Bn (WW2)—(Sept) Leo Wisniewski, 4453 W. Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60639

558th AAA AW Bn—(Sept) John Sackandy, 1902 Sloan Ave., Latrobe, PA 15650

559th Fld Art'y Bn—(Aug) John Quattrochi, 19 Del-A-Vue Ave., Penns Grove, NJ 08069

591st FA Bn 106th Div—(Aug) Joseph Meola, 12 Meola Rd., Conners, NY 10920

Cancer Fund Prize



George Delivorias, of Starkville, MS, national commander's representative on naval affairs, poses with clock donated by Hall Company that will be prize in Mississippi Legion's \$10,000 cancer fund-raising campaign.

598th Topgrp Eng (WW2)—(Sept) Joseph Taylor, 110 Dolores St., San Francisco, CA 94103

609th Tnk Dest Bn—(Sept) George Funke, 3260 Oakford Rd., Treviso, PA 19047

627th QM—(Sept) Glen Smith, 143 Riverside St., Chillicothe, OH 45601

684th Port Co, 389th Port Bn—(Sept) Frank Riccio, 700 Woodward Ave., New Haven, CT 06512

689th Ord Ammo Co—(Sept) Darrell Fisher, 1066 Euclid Place, Huntington, WV 25701

691st Tnk Dest Bn—(Sept) Frank Antonini, 373 Sugartown Rd., Wayne, PA 19087

710th Tnk Bn (WW2)—(Sept) Michael Mez-zacappa, 22 Andrew St., Staten Island, NY 10305

711th Tnk Bn Co C—(Aug) Robert Lippman, 1441 Joyce Ln., Seaford, NY 11783

713th Flame Throwing Tnk Bn—(July) Robert Fisher, 697 Bristol Rd., Churchville, PA 18966

714th & 741st Rwy Oper Bn—(Sept) Joseph Burgess, 6528 Winsdale St., Minneapolis, MN 55427

719th R.O.B. (WW2)—(Sept) Rodney Run-steen, 12620 W. Dodge Rd., Omaha, NE 68154

721st Eng Depot Co—(Sept) Clayton Steffen, 5935 Monks Rd., Canaduaqua, NY 14424

728th Amphbn Tretor Bn & 775th Tnk Dest Bn—(Aug) Harold McCoy, 139 E. Auburn-dale, Youngstown, OH 44507

741st Eng Base Equip Co—(Sept) Harry Pol-ing, RT#5, Box 72, Maple Manor, Muncie, IN 47302

751st Tnk Bn (M)—(Sept) Alfred Jones, RD#2, Mayville, NY 14757

775th Fld Art'y—(Sept) Lucian Reynolds, 4525 S. First St., Louisville, KY 40214

809th Tnk Dest Bn—(Sept) Joseph Pierce, 13577 Edgefield St., Cerritos, CA 90701

893rd Tnk Dest Bn—(Sept) Harry Sinclair, RT#2, Box 126A, Gambills, MD 20154

988th MP Co (WW2)—(Sept) John Robertson, 1130 Ashbridge Rd., W. Chester, PA 19380

1256th Eng Com Bn—(Aug) Frank Lengyel, 674 Deering Dr., Akron, OH 44313

1881st SCU Hosp Det—(July) Ramon Chaya, 3730 Pearl St., Batavia, NY 14020

1905th Eng Ave Bn—(Aug) Leslie Read, 7310 Park Terrace Dr., Alexandria, VA 22307

3711th QM Co—(Sept) Clifford Corder, 505 Woodburn Rd., Rockville, MN 20851

Americal Ord—(Sept) John Rokitka, 160 Slade Ave., Buffalo, NY 14224

Clinton County AAF Base Glider Unit—(Aug) James Wixson, 316 S. Walnut St., Wilmington, OH 45177

Los Angeles MP—(Sept) Curtis Lord Sr., 102-10th Ave., Mobile, AL 36611

Merrill's Marauders—(Sept) Thomas Martini, 520 Long Beach Rd., Island Park, NY 11558

Military Rwy Serv—(Sept) James McNa-mara, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60604

NAVY

3rd Amph Corps, Mtr Trans Bn Co D—(Sept) Clarence Albracht, Box 66, Newman Grove, NE 68758

20th N.C.B. (WW2)—(Sept) Otis Joslyn, 6014 Signal Hill Rd., Mechanicsville, VA 23111

26th N.C.B.—(Sept) Harry Friedrich, 3671 Mockingbird Ln., Dayton, OH 45430

50th N.C.B. (WW2)—(Sept) Joseph Riegler, 3414 Doris Cir., Erlanger, KY 41018

66th & 1022nd Seabees—(Sept) John Chan-ler, PO Box 340, McLemoresville, TN 38235

77th N.C.B.—(Sept) John Clark, 728 Barron Ave., Woodbridge, NJ 07095

93rd N.C.B.—(Sept) Edgar Cox, 7732 E. Holmes Ave., Mesa, AZ 85208

107th N.C.B.—(Sept) Norman Joseph, 2020 S. 14th Ave., Broadview, IL 60153

LST 288—(Sept) Melvin Kedzior, 7845 St. Patricia Ln., Baltimore, MD 21222

LST 380—(Sept) Gerald Hughes, 609 First St., Athens, PA 18810

USS Amycus (ARL-2)—(Sept) Ed Mattingly, 1949 Marta Dr., Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

USS Ashtabula (AO-51)—(Sept) Bob Rich-ards, 3137 Floyd Cir., Augusta, GA 30906

USS Attu (CVE 102)—(Aug) Darrell Hun-ter, 4107 Holly, Kansas City, MO 64111

USS Ault (DD 698) (WW2)—(Sept) Jim Clark, 5215 Arrowhead Ln., Drexel Hill, PA 19026

USS Baham (AG 71)—(Sept) Everett Hicks, 506 8th St., SW, Rochester, MN 55901

USS Bennington (82nd VT & CAG)—(Sept) Vincent Carnazza, 1428 Dunstan Ln., VA Beach, VA 23455

USS Cascade (AD 16)—(Aug) Joe Knipe, Jr., 492 W. Valley Rd., Wayne, PA 19087

USS Clay (APA 39)—(Sept) Arthur Dussault, 3410 Wooster Rd, 213 A, Rocky River, OH 44116

USS Corry (DD 463) (WW2)—(Sept) Grant Gullickson, 1909 Salk St., VA Beach, VA 23455

USS Hobby (DD 610)—(Sept) Raymond Sim-mons, 3283 Saundrer Settlement Rd., San-born, NY 14132

USS Lucidor (AF 45)—(Sept) Gerold Hav-velka, 206 Cummins Ave., Houston, PA 15342

USS Mt. Vernon (WW1)—(Sept) Charles Lyons, PO Box 144, Dorchester, MA 02122

USS Mt. Vernon (WW2)—(Sept) Alfred Woodward, 5411 E. 87th Ave., Kansas City, MO 64132

USS Northampton (CA 26)—(Sept) R. Rene, 3284 Appian Way, Long Beach, CA 90803

USS Parche (SS 384)—(Aug) Richard Frank, 2970 Howell Rd., Golden, CO 80401

USS Pickaway (APA 222)—(Sept) John Mansfield, 4016 47th Ave., E, Tacoma, WA 98443

USS Roe (DD 418)—(Sept) J. J. Noonan, Jr., 9 Ancient County Way, Manchester, MA 01944

USS Savannah (CL 42)—(Sept) O. J. Jin-dracek, 63 Thayer Dr., New Shrewsbury, NJ 07724

USS Seahorse (SS 304)—(Aug) Sheldon Stubbs, 3636 N.E., 102 Portland, OR 97220

USS Silverstein (DE 534)—(Sept) James Den-ver, 63 Eleanor Rd., Springfield, MA 01108

USS Thomas Jefferson (APA 534)—(Aug) Eugene Ackmann, Sr., 129 Harvest Dr., St. Charles, MO 63301

USS Wake Island (CVE 65)—(Sept) Emil Krafft, 103 Deery Ln., Tullahoma, TN 37388

AIR

14th Air Force—(July) Ed Chesin, 7000 Tanguet Verde Rd., Tucson, AZ 85731

22nd MR & R Sqd—(Sept) Fred Napel, 8362 Balboa St., Ventura, CA 93003

48th Ftr Sqd, 14th Ftr Gp (WW2)—(Sept) George Schulgen, Box 269, Port Isabel, TX 78578

68th Ftr Sqd (WW2)—(Sept) Allen Roth, 3522 E. Southport Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46227

76th Serv Sqd—(Aug) Walter Johnson, 1800 Jerome Ave., Grand Rapids, MI 49507

94th Bmb Gp (H, WW2, All Units)—(Sept) Paul Baba, 5231 Geer Rd., Hughson, CA 95326

106th Bmb Sqd—(Aug) Gordon Ebbe, 2211 Wynnok Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80909

138th Aer Sqd (WW1)—(Sept) Joseph La-fond, 321 Charles St., Woodburn, OR 97071

312th Bmb Gp—(July) Dennis Hughes, 66 Baltimore Ave., Narragansett, RI 02882

385th Bmb Gp (H)—(Sept) John Ford, 7204 Easy St., Camp Springs, MD 20031

402nd Ftr Sqd 370th Ftr Gp (WW2)—(Aug) Edward Meyer, 4829 Dreux Ave., New Or-leans, LA 70126

403rd Bmb Sqd—(Sept) Leslie Christiansen, Box 242, Bradshaw, NE 68319

465th Bmb Gp H 780th Sqd—(Aug) Wm. Zewadski, 524 First Federal Bldg., St. Petersburg, FL 33701

485th Bmb Gp 828th Bmb Sqd—(Aug) Robert Deeds, 4643 286th St., Toledo, OH 43511

803rd Chem Co, AO—(Sept) James Holden, 294 W. Yandotte Ave., Columbus, OH 43202

833rd Avn Eng Bn—(Sept) Loren Paris, Box 21, Newton, IN 47969

Victorville AAF Flying School—(Sept) Wm. Young, 31816 Ave E, SP 24, Yucaipa, CA 92399

WW 2 Night Fighters—(Sept) Roy Atwell, 29224 Medelice Ln., Rio Verde, AZ 85225

MISCELLANEOUS

Nat'l Org of WW Nurses—(Aug) Ethel Red-field, 14 Country Club Dr., Northfield, NJ 08225



Off The Highway

Nebraska's Chimney Rock



Photos spanning 90 years show effects of man, nature on Chimney Rock.

DESPITE the battering of man and nature, geologists say Chimney Rock may still survive for another 300 years to delight and puzzle travelers on the Nebraska Panhandle.

This unique sandstone and volcanic ash formation rises above the North Platte River Valley like an inverted funnel. In the 19th century it was a beacon, a lighthouse in the middle of nowhere on the Mormon and Oregon wagon trails. Today, the city of Bayard stands three miles to the north on U.S. Route 26.

Sioux and Cheyenne Indians called the formation the "Teepee" or "Wigwam," but the white man chose a name more familiar with the indus-

trial East. A survey of period journals indicates that it was the best known landmark along the pioneer migration trails. Hardly a passerby failed to mention it in letters and articles and a few even provided primitive sketches.

Frail compared to other formations, Chimney Rock is vulnerable to man and nature. Emigrants swam the North Platte to scratch their initials into the formation's soft Brule clay, Arickaree sandstone and volcanic ash. Wind and rain erased the signatures almost as fast as they were rendered, and lightning tore at the spire, sending huge chunks plummeting into the valley below. Pio-

neers also shot away outcroppings near the top of the tower, and an artillery battery from nearby Fort Laramie once used Chimney Rock for target practice!

Some sensed that the formation was doomed from the moment they saw it. Father Pierre Jean De Smet prophesied in 1840 that in "... a few more years (it) will crumble away and make only a little heap on the plains. . . ."

Chimney Rock is now a National Historic Site. An interpretive center outlines the history of the rock and the nearby trails which remain visible in places.

—Warren H. Spencer

Shoplifter Cure Pays Dividends

A community project is saving taxpayers in Boulder County, Colorado, up to \$600 in virtually every shoplifting and petty theft case.

Confronted with a rising number of arrests in both categories, the county court and the Boulder district attorney's office decided to offer offenders the option of paying a fine and/or serving a jail term, or performing some specified community service. Records for the past year indicate that of 371 persons who chose to give service, only 13 failed to perform as promised, and only four committed another crime within that jurisdiction.

What type of service are offenders asked to perform? Knitting caps and mittens for "Head Start" children, or making hot pads and tray favors for "Meals on Wheels" were two of the community services chosen by older women. Younger persons clean up trash in city parks or along highways. Some do janitorial work in the county courthouse. A typical assignment covers 16 working hours.

"It's a positive program," says County Judge Martin Steinberg.

"It may cost society anywhere from \$150 to \$600 to handle one shoplifting case by the time officers, court clerks, a prosecutor and judge become involved.

Steinberg also finds most first offenders see the prospect of wiping off the mark on their record as an unexpected plus.

In a typical case the prosecutor will recommend deferred prosecution or deferred sentencing. The accused person is then placed on six months probation, one condition being that he perform at least 16 hours of community service. If the six months go by with no other violations, the charges are dismissed.

Placements are arranged by Barbara Fitzgerald of the Boulder district attorney's office.

"A number harbor resentment against society, feeling that they are the ones being ripped off by the system," she said. "They'll say something like, 'Well, it was a big store and I didn't think the little thing I took would ever be missed.' Community service makes them more aware that they are part of the whole community, and that many other people have needs much greater than theirs."

If Boulder County settled for \$600 per case, the plan would be a success. The dividends promise to be much greater.—*Helen S. Phillips*

Lightning is Frightening

AND COSTLY

Consider this.
A single bolt of lightning strikes

miles away near power lines leading to your home.

Thousands of volts are sent surging through your electrical system. Motors burn out, wiring melts, appliances are ruined.

Fuses or circuit breakers alone don't stop these surges. In the few minutes it takes to install The Protector from General Electric, an Underwriters' Laboratories approved home lightning protector, you can help stop lightning surge damage. Don't take chances. **Protect yourself with The Protector home lightning protector from General Electric. BE SAFE — NOT SORRY — STOP WORRYING.**



THE PROTECTOR



Fast, Safe, Sure and Dependable.

Only **\$14.95**

Don't Delay — Send Today For
your safe, low cost, money saving "PROTECTOR" from General Electric
for homes, businesses, farms, etc.

Complete, simple, installation, instructions enclosed. Send check or money order for \$14.95 complete. Postage, packaging and handling \$2.00 extra. No C.O.D. Send complete name, address and zip. Florida residents add 4% sales tax. All orders on this quality name brand product filled by return mail.

UNITY DISTRIBUTING CO.

Rt. 13, 2 Cayman Ct., Jamaica Bay West, Ft. Myers, Fla. 33901

12 MONTH UNIT REPLACEMENT WARRANTY BY G.E.

ORDER FORM: Enclosed \$16.95 check or money order for G.E. PROTECTOR (including \$2.00 for postage, packaging and handling—\$16.95 total). Florida residents add 4% sales tax.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

JOHN PAUL JONES, 'ROMMEL' OF THE REVOLUTION

it to load the brass cannon on his mansion. The crew of the *Richard*, still pretending they were British, gleefully handed over the keg.

Jones selected Newcastle-on-Tyne as his next target. He hoped a raid on the city would cut London's coal supply. Other captains in his squadron balked; they felt the risk was too great.

Early in the morning of Sept. 23, 1779, the *Bonhomme Richard*, *Alliance*, *Pallas* and *Vengeance* came together a few miles south of Flamborough Head, a headland of high chalk cliffs. At 2 p.m., Jones sighted a fleet of 41 merchant ships heading south under convoy of the 50-gun *Serapis* and the 20-gun *Countess of Scarborough*.

Capt. Richard Pearson of the *Serapis*, who had been warned Jones was in the vicinity, directed his convoy to turn north and seek refuge. Pearson interposed his ship between Jones and the retreating convoy and ordered the *Countess of Scarborough* to move close to the *Serapis*.

Pearson had made all the right moves. His convoy was out of immediate danger, and his *Serapis* and the *Countess of Scarborough*, drawing up beside him in a light wind, presented solid opposition to Jones' squadron. Jones signaled his supporting ships "Form Line of Battle," but they paid no attention to the order, continuing on their own courses.

It was now 6 p.m., and crowds of spectators had begun to assemble on the cliffs of Flamborough Head. The warships warily approached one another on a calming sea about three nautical miles southeast of the cliffs. Within two hours, the harvest moon, two days short of full, would rise above eastern clouds to illuminate the sea-battle brilliantly.

The initial advantage clearly lay with the *Serapis*. It carried twenty 18-pounders on its lower gun deck; the *Richard* had six. It was newer, faster and more maneuverable than the American flagship, and it could throw a heavier broadside.

Jones, hoping to offset superior strength, flew British colors in an effort to move in close before his true nationality was discovered. Then, around 8 p.m., Jones swiftly raised the American ensign and hurled a starboard broadside at the *Serapis*. Pearson, not at all surprised, replied almost simultaneously with his main and upper deck batteries.

The first and second salvo were fired at pistol-shot range. Two of the *Richard's* old 18-pounders burst,

killing many gunners; wrecking the rest of the six-gun battery and tearing through the deck above them. Jones, realizing he could not win a gun-to-gun duel, decided to board the *Serapis*.

Serapis demonstrated its superiority, several times out-maneuvering the *Richard*. Jones, however, brought the *Richard* up to *Serapis's* starboard quarter and attempted to board. The boarding area was narrow, exposed to concentrated fire and the attempt was beaten off. The *Serapis* tried to cut across the *Richard's* bow, lacked headway and the *Richard's* bowsprit jammed into the *Serapis's* stern. Pow-

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

The British Likened Him To Robin Hood or Dick Turpin

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

der smoke enveloped the two ships, and Captain Pearson shouted: "Has your ship struck?" Jones, absolutely fearless at the most dangerous moment in his life, yelled back: "I have not yet begun to fight." (There are many versions of the exact quote, identical in meaning but differently phrased, and this one is most widely accepted.)

With his bowsprit lodged in the enemy's stern, Jones could not bring a cannon to bear on the *Serapis*. He backed topsails, pulled free and brought the *Richard* parallel to the *Serapis*. Next, he maneuvered to cut across the Britisher's bow, but battle damage to the *Richard's* rigging prevented a proper turn; the two ships collided, and the projecting jib boom of the *Serapis* became entangled in the *Richard's* mizzen shrouds, near the stern of the American flagship. Thus snagged—and with a fresh wind springing up—the *Richard* pivoted like the blade of a penknife, coming smack up against the *Serapis*, starboard touching starboard, with the *Richard's* bow beside the *Serapis's* stern. The *Serapis's* anchor hooked

into the side of the *Richard* and a broken forestay of the *Serapis* fell across the deck of the *Richard*. Jones, helped by a crew member, secured it to his mizzenmast.

Then, for two unending hours, the grappled warships poured shot into each other. The starboard gun ports on the *Serapis* had been closed during the early part of the fight. Pearson's gunners did not have enough room to swing them open, and had to blow them off with *Serapis's* own guns. With too little room to load their guns and ram the charges home, they actually had to thrust their staves into the *Richard's* gun ports.

Captain Pearson sought to cut the grappling lines, but Jones' sharpshooters—many of them driven into the rigging by the terrible below-decks fire of Pearson's 18-pounders—picked off the line-cutters as quickly as they appeared. Pearson dropped anchor in 15 to 20 fathoms (90 to 120 feet), hoping that wind and tide would pull the two ships apart. Instead, they turned a half circle, still stuck tightly together.

The point-blank cannonading continued without pause. The heavier guns of the *Serapis* tore apart the *Richard's* topsides, blowing away everything but a few supporting stanchions which kept the quarter-deck from crashing down on the gunroom. The sails of both ships repeatedly caught fire. The fighting was interrupted only when control parties fought the flames; a moment later, with the fire checked, the fighting resumed with full fury.

In the meantime, Jones' squadron was behaving with its usual unpredictability. *Pallas* engaged the *Countess of Scarborough*, disabling her and forcing her to surrender after a two-hour fight. *Vengeance* skirted around the edge of the battle, fighting no one. Captain Landais of the *Alliance* continued his role of a sea-going madman.

During the early portion of the *Serapis-Richard* battle, Landais raked the *Richard*, killing two men and injuring others. Two hours later, he returned to pour a broadside into her port quarter, piercing her below the waterline. Finally, while a lieutenant of the *Richard* cried out frantically, "I beg you will not sink us!" Landais crossed the *Richard's* bow, unleashing a broadside that killed a chief petty officer and several other men.

The whole episode was the act of an irrational man. Full moonlight illuminated the fighting ships. The *Richard's* topsides were painted black; those of the *Serapis* were bright yellow. After the battle,

Landais told a French officer that he planned to help the English sink the *Richard*, so that he could take the *Serapis*. He suffered no damage in the fight, and withdrew a half-hour before the battle ended.

Jones was down to three 9-pounders—one of which he had wheeled into place from the port side. A chief gunner bawled "Quarters, Quarters, for God's sake!" Jones threw a pistol at the man, hitting him in the head and knocking him out. Sailors of the *Serapis* tried to board the *Richard*, but were driven back by seamen and French Marines.

Sniper fire from the rigging and fighting tops of the *Richard* was so concentrated and deadly that "powder monkeys" on the *Serapis* dropped the powder cartridges they were supposed to hand to the gunners. William Hamilton, a Scottish seaman on the *Richard*, crawled out to the end of a yardarm with a basket of grenades and a live match. Lighting the grenades, he dropped them through an open hatch on the *Serapis*, exploding the scattered cartridges and killing 20 men. Jones followed up this American advantage by directing the full fire of his three 9-pounders at the *Serapis'* mainmast.

A few minutes before 10:30 p.m., with the mainmast beginning to totter, Pearson tore down his ensign and surrendered. A few minutes later, as the mainmast fell overboard, taking the mizzen topmast with it, Pearson handed his sword to Jones, and both captains went below to drink a glass of wine. Neither captain had suffered a scratch, although both were in the thick of battle for more than two hours. Their flagships were shot to pieces. The *Richard* was leaking badly, and Jones went aboard the *Serapis*. On the morning of Sept. 25, the *Richard*, despite strenuous efforts to keep her afloat, sank bow-first into the sea.

Jones reached Texel Island, Holland, with the remains of his fleet on Oct. 3, 1779. He carried 504 prisoners, including 26 Royal Navy officers, and he was an international hero.

Landais, whom Jones removed from command, regained his post with the help of political friends. His own men rebelled against him on his next voyage, removed him from command once again, and an American court-martial dismissed him from the Continental Navy. He gained a flag command in the French Navy, serving until he retired for old age. He came back to the United States, collected an annuity from Congress and died here in 1818.

Captain Pearson was acquitted by

a court-martial and knighted by King George III, despite his defeat. When Jones heard of it, he remarked, "Let me fight him again, and I'll make him a lord."

Jones later served as captain of the sloop *Ariel* but he fought only one more battle under the American flag: an unsuccessful effort to capture a 20-gun British privateer, the *Triumph*. He was decorated by Congress. France invested him with the Order of Military Merit. King Louis XVI of France presented him a gold-hilted sword and at the end of the Revolution, Jones served briefly as a volunteer in the French fleet.

In 1788, Catherine the Great of Russia appointed him a rear admiral. His victories over the Turks in the Black Sea were credited to others, and in April 1789, he was falsely accused of assaulting a young girl in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad).

Ill and disappointed, John Paul Jones returned to Paris and died there on July 18, 1792, less than a fortnight after his 45th birthday.

Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, began searching for Jones' grave in 1899. He located the Protestant cemetery outside Paris, now covered with sheds and tumbledown buildings. The lead coffin in which Jones had been buried was found; the well-preserved body was examined by two anthropologists at the Paris School of Medicine and definitely identified as the body of John Paul Jones. In April 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, a stout champion of the U.S. Navy, ordered the remains brought to the United States.

On July 6, 1905—158th anniversary of his birth—the French and American governments held a memorial service for Capt. John Paul Jones at the American church on l'Avenue de l'Alma, Paris, with 500 American bluejackets attending. Jones' remains were taken to Cherbourg by special train, and transferred with elaborate ceremony to a French torpedo boat, which conveyed them to the cruiser *USS Brooklyn*. Four cruisers—the *Brooklyn*, *Tacoma*, *Chattanooga* and *Galveston*—escorted the body to Nantucket Shoals, where they were joined by the battleships *Maine*, *Missouri*, *Kentucky*, *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, *Illinois* and *Massachusetts*. The torpedo boat *Standish* took Jones' body ashore to Annapolis and the U.S. Naval Academy—whose founding he had urged during the Revolution. President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at commemorative services on April 24, 1906. The body was placed in the crypt—his permanent resting place—on Jan. 26, 1913.

END

HELEN KELLER SAID NOT HEARING IS WORSE THAN NOT SEEING.



"Sensori-neural hearing loss." That's what the doctors call Nerve Deafness. Millions of older Americans suffer from it. It is the most common form of hearing loss.

The problem used to be considered hopeless. Now, something can often be done about it! Most often, that "something" is a hearing aid!

Radioear has a full line of behind-the-ear, eyeglass and conventional hearing aids, designed to help people to hear better. Check with your physician—then check with your Radioear Dealer. A Radioear hearing aid may help you to better hearing.



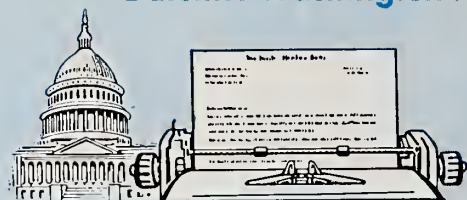
Write for your copy of "Facts About Nerve Deafness."



Radioear Corporation
375 Valley Brook Road
McMurray, Pa. 15317

AL 776

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



BATTLE OVER OUR NAT'L FORESTS. FIRECRACKERS CAUSING FIREWORKS. AHEAD: EARTHQUAKE FORECASTS?

The environmentalists are pitted against the \$35 billion forest products and paper industry. It's a battle that could have serious economic repercussions for all Americans...higher building and paper costs, and lost jobs.

At issue is clear-cutting in national forests, the practice of cutting down acres of trees and then reforesting. Based on an 1897 law, the environmentalists won a court victory a year ago prohibiting the employment of modern forestry techniques in national forests. The court didn't actually ban clear-cutting...it said the Forest Service could sell only trees that were dead, mature or large and individually marked in the four-state area of West Virginia, Virginia and the Carolinas.

The decision would be an economic blow to the forest products industry...which buys 27 per cent of its trees from the government...if it were extended throughout the national forests. A bill now working its way through Congress would allow restricted clear-cutting in national forests.

This July 4th may be remembered as the last Independence Day with the big bang. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, concerned over the mounting toll of fireworks-related injuries, wants to limit firecrackers to the "ladyfinger" variety, with only 50 milligrams of powder.

The Commission already has issued a tentative order on the matter. The regulation, which would have no impact on the existing ban on firecrackers in 32 states or on organized public displays, includes a requirement that fireworks' fuses burn at least three seconds but no longer than six seconds.

Starting out on the premise that all firecrackers should be banned, the Commission ran into a buzz saw from Americans of Chinese descent who claimed that firecrackers are used in religious ceremonies protected by the First Amendment. A total ban, the regulators felt, would also increase illegal trafficking and bootlegging of larger, more dangerous firecrackers.

The recent earthquakes in Italy and Guatemala have spurred scientists toward

achieving the scientific prediction of potentially destructive earthquakes, with the U.S. Geological Survey reporting substantial progress. USGS is conducting a continuing experiment using dense arrays of geophysical sensors astride a highly seismic part of the San Andreas fault in central California.

A recent conference reviewed the state of the art of earthquake prediction and presented a proposal for notifying the public when such disasters can be forecast.

But what happens after people in an earthquake zone are notified? How do we cope with the economic consequences -- unemployment, loss of business, strengthening or closing buildings, etc? As one official put it, "An earthquake prediction is only the beginning of many problems, and not the answer...."

PEOPLE & QUOTES

U.S. NO. 1

"... make no mistake—the industrial and scientific power of the U.S. is by far the greatest in the world." Pres. Giscard d'Estaing, France.

NO MORE HEROES?

"I don't expect there will be any more American military heroes because I don't think we'll ever participate in another war to win." Greg (Pappy) Boyington, WWII Marine flying ace.

VIEW FROM EAST

"The continuation of this rivalry (between U.S. and USSR) is bound to lead to a new world war some day. This is independent of man's will." Premier Hua Kuo-Feng, China.

EDUCATION BLUES

"We live in a time of increasing uncertainty about the purposes of education. Gone is the conviction that in our democratic society every citizen deserved the very best in the way of training and discipline of the mind which education purports to effect." S. Dillon Ripley, sec'y, Smithsonian Institution.

LIBERALS' LOSS!

"The liberals are giving up too soon on the kind of economic and social change that we were trying to bring about in 1972... they want a winner, almost no matter who it is." Sen. George McGovern (SD).

INFLATION FOE

"We're firmly resolved not to permit money and credit to expand at a rate that might release a new wave of inflation. Let there be no doubt about that." Arthur F. Burns, chairman, Fed. Reserve Board.

FREE ECONOMY BEST

"A free economy, even with its faults, will always be superior to an economy controlled from government offices in Washington or any other capital of the world." Sec'y of Agriculture Earl Butz.

PAEAN TO LABOR

"The labor movement has never been in better shape. Our political arm, COPE, has never been better equipped to do its job...." George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

Spacemen Look At 3rd Century


THE JOHN F. Kennedy Space Center midway on Florida's east coast is the appropriate site of a unique exposition looking ahead to America's third century. It is the only federally-sponsored Bicentennial exhibition of its kind and it promises to be a vacation-time magnet for residents and visitors in the southeastern states.

A 30-acre Exposition on Science and Technology has taken shape alongside the buildings where the Saturn and Apollo space programs were managed, where men are monitoring the Viking spacecraft's flight to Mars and where work is underway on the manned space shuttle.

Fifteen futuristic-looking geodesic domes erected by The National Aeronautics and Space Administration offer exhibits by 16 government agencies and ten high-technology industrial firms. Military aircraft displays, including performances by the Navy Blue Angels and the Air Force Thunderchiefs add to the excitement. Visitors can reenact space shots and moon landings and examine much of the equipment used in the Apollo program.

One exhibit seeks to balance the American picture with a condensed history of the past 200 years, but the emphasis at the space center is definitely on tomorrow. The exposition is open through Sept. 7. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$2 for youths 12 to 18, \$1 for children 3 to 11.

A highlight is a 209- by 110-foot American flag painted on the center's huge vehicle assembly building. NASA officials claim it is the largest American flag ever painted.



**A CONSTANT REMINDER
BIG CLIP DESK SET**
EXCELLENT FOR
HOME-OFFICE OR GIFT
FULL 7" PLATED CLIP
WITH SMOOTH WRITING
STREAM LINER PEN IN
MOVABLE SWIVEL, MOUNTED
SPECIAL BLACK PAPERWEIGHT
UNDERLINED WITH FELT
GOLD CLIP, BLACK BASE
SALE PRICE \$4.00
THE TREASURE MART
P.O. Box 776, Dept L-1-Big Clip
Gray, Ga. 31032

10 Day Inspection, Money Back Guarantee
Forward \$5.00 Check or Money
Order. Includes Shipping
and Handling. Georgia Residents
add State Tax. No C.O.D.

**LEARN
MEAT CUTTING**

Train quickly in 8 short weeks at Toledo for a bright future with security in the vital meat business. Big pay. Full-time jobs—HAVE A PROFITABLE MARKET OF YOUR OWN! Time payment plan available. Diplomas given. Job help. Thousands of successful graduates. OUR 53rd YEAR! Send NOW for a big new illustrated FREE catalog. No obligation. G.I. approved. **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEAT CUTTING**, No. 71-02-01977, Dept A-10433 N. Superior, Toledo, Ohio 43604.



TAKE 4 ORDERS NEXT WEEKEND


... earn the shoes
of your choice!



All you have to do is show your friends
this **GIANT COLOR CATALOG**
and send us the orders they'll give you!

Mail this coupon for our GIANT full-color catalog of the world's most beautiful shoes. When it comes, show your friends. Send us their orders. Send 4 orders and you've earned any pair of equal value for yourself. The money you make will pay for the shoes of your choice. And you get 350 great styles to choose from! Why will friends give you their orders? Because they want to help, of course. But—more important—because you're giving them a choice of nearly 350 great new styles. Men's shoes. Women's shoes (matching handbags too). Dress, sport, work, safety shoes. Sizes? You name it. And the prices are LOW. You'll see how low, and how easy it is, first weekend the catalog's in your hands. Mail coupon today.

MASON SHOE MFG. CO. Dept. G-635
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729



MASON SHOE CO. Dept. G-635
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729

Rush FREE giant color catalog and order blanks showing how I can take 4 orders and earn my own shoes next weekend!

ALSO
tell me how I can earn
**EXTRA MONEY—BONUSES—
AND PRIZES**
...even a color TV or brand new car!

Name

Address

City

State Zip

Raffles Raise Money...



**for your
Post or Club** Benefit raffles benefit everyone. Particularly treasuries of various Post sponsors. On donated prizes at \$1 per chance, a 1000 ticket raffle can net your post over \$979. The more raffles you hold, the more money you make. FREE flyer gives details and raffle book ordering information. Write: T-C SPECIALTIES Co., Inc., P.O. Box 192, L, Coudersport, Pennsylvania 16915.

BINGO

**FOR PERMANENT
FUND RAISING**

Easy way to raise money for your Organization because everyone has fun playing **BINGO**! Thousands of Organizations are making up to \$500.00 per week using "BINGO KING" supplies and FREE Ideo Bulletins. Write for FREE catalog and details on raising money for your Organization.

PLEASE GIVE NAME OF ORGANIZATION.

'BINGO KING'
Dept. 607A, Box 2588, LITTLETON, COLO. 80120

200th Anniversary Key Ring



EXACT
DIMENSION
1 1/4 INCHES
IN DIAMETER

Bicentennial Souvenir Medallion key ring commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. 1775-1975. Each copyrighted design die struck in high relief with bronze finish. Reverse side suitable for engraving. Only \$3.95 each plus 65c postage & handling. VA residents add 4% tax. Please specify: **Army, Navy or Marine Corps**. Allow 4 to 5 weeks for delivery. Collector's Editions Limited. P.O. Box 3155D Lee Hall Station, Newport News, Va. 23603. No CODs please.

EVERY CITIZEN ENTITLED

Need \$100,000? You Can Get it From U. S. Gov't.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special)- Now, for the first time in history, the American public is being offered a new, easy-to-read, complete government information guidebook "that clearly informs you of the thousands of free benefits you are entitled to . . . up to \$100,000 worth for every citizen absolutely FREE." It further points out how you can quickly take advantage of them.

Unlimited Opportunities

Listed throughout the guidebook are thousands of valuable (yet little known) free government services, aids and benefits available for everyone, covering almost every subject under the sun whether business, personal, health or pleasure.

The new "guidebook" tells you where and how to buy thousands of government surplus items at a small fraction of their original cost. You can even get special government loans or outright free grants of money. The list of free "benefits" available is almost limitless, and anyone can take advantage of them.

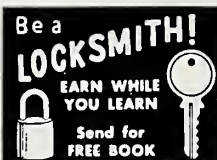
Now Available To Public

To get a copy of this highly informative government information book send \$10.00 cash, check, or M.O. to: U.S. INFORMATION BOOK, Dept. A B 7, P.O. Box 40502, Washington, D.C. 20016

Advertisement

INFLAMED EYES?

Get prompt relief with LAVOPTIK, the Medicinal Eye Wash. Soothes granulated eyelids, itching, irritation. Aids natural healing. Relied on by millions for dependable eye comfort. Insist on genuine LAVOPTIK Eye Wash with eye cup included, at your druggist. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.



Big opportunities. Big profits. Earn quickly. Full or part time. Learn at home, it's easy. Do real jobs: All Tools—Materials Supplied. Accredited member NHSC. Lic. State of NJ—Appd. for Vet. Send name and address for FREE book.

Locksmithing Institute, Dept. 1221-076
Div. Technical Home Study Schools, Little Falls, N.J. 07424

BASEMENT TOILET

Flushes up to existing sewer or septic tank by powerful, self-contained pump operated by normal water pressure. No digging up floors. Clog resistant, easily installed. Make basement into game room, den, apartment with private bath. Financing available. Write for free literature. Dealer inquiries invited. SANDERS, Dept. J-17 Box 92102, Houston, Tx 77206.



BICENTENNIAL KEEPSAKES

3' x 5' OUTDOOR BARGAINS

BETSY ROSS	Cotton	\$ 8.20 PPD
	Nylon	\$14.00 PPD
BENNINGTON	Cotton	\$12.00 PPD
	Nylon	\$17.00 PPD
50 STAR U.S.	Cotton	\$10.00 PPD
	Nylon	\$12.50 PPD

Custom Made Flags, Banners, & sew-on patches. All States & Foreign Flags. Send 50¢ for catalog.

Flag Specialists, Box 147-X, Scranton, Iowa 51462
Tele. (712) 652-3757

PERSONAL

EARLY RETIREMENT WARNINGS. CB RADIO BOOMS. USEFUL INFORMATION.

ABOUT HALF of those retiring these days are under 65. If early retirement lures you, think seriously about the following:

1) **Are you sure you can afford to call it quits?** The only way to find out is to compile a realistic appraisal of your future costs and resources. Don't kid yourself, because reversing your course later on is very difficult.

2) **How much will your pension and Social Security be reduced?** Your union or employer will spell out the pension situation. As for Social Security: At 62, it's cut roughly 20%; at 63, 13%, and at 64, about 7% (for husband and wife jointly, the reductions are a bit larger). Because you begin collecting benefits early, it will take the fellow who retires at 65 a dozen years to catch up with you in total payments. Not until both of you are up in the 70's will he begin to gain an edge.

3) **Who will foot your medical bills until you are eligible for Medicare?** And what about your wife?

4) **If retirement becomes boring, or you need extra money, could you find another job?** If so, note that prior to age 72 earnings of over \$230 per month, or \$2,760 per year, could penalize your Social Security check (and your wife's portion, too, if she's drawing on your account). Conversely, your wife's excess earnings will affect only her. Any additional earnings, of course, are taxable; Social Security is not.



A 20-year-old government idea lately has caught fire. That's CB—Citizens Band radio, which enables people to communicate over the air-waves via devices resembling sophisticated walkie-talkies. Applications for licenses, which once ran at the rate of 20,000 per month, now have zoomed to nearly 500,000 per month, creating a huge paper backlog.

- The government (via the Federal Communications Commission) has set aside 23 channels, called Class D, for citizen use. You can send personal verbal messages over these without first taking an operator's test or acquiring technical know-how. All the legal paraphernalia you need is a license and a rule book (which electronic dealers will help you obtain).

- The equipment itself must operate within an output range of 1/10 watt to 4 watts. Depending on the effectiveness of your gear, this will give you a communications reach of about ten to 20 miles.

- Equipment costs vary widely—from around \$50 for hand-held jobs that operate on only one or two channels, to several hundred dollars for all-channel models with lots of refinements. Incidentally, some dealers report a waiting list for quality "transceivers."

- Why the sudden boom? For one thing, the equipment has improved enormously and prices have come way down. For another, people are discovering that CB is a handy way to call for help or information. Also, CB is a boon to many types of businesses whose personnel is on the go.



Notes of the month:

SELF-SERVICE GASOLINE: In many parts of the country, gasoline stations are going the way of the grocery store—into self-service. The reason: Lower prices. Self-service establishments usually can sell for a penny or two below full-service stations. The biggest growth has been in the South and West.

HOBBIES: If you're a serious collector of coins, gems, guns, etc., experts advise that you give special instructions to your prospective heirs so that the collection won't be dissipated or lost. Here's what to do: 1) keep an up-to-date inventory with current values of the various items, 2) provide enough cash in your will to prevent forced sale of your treasures, and 3) if you want the collection to be sold, append a list of reliable dealers.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

Defense Chief Speaks Out for New Weapons

effort over a number of years to arrest the adverse trends and to provide the fleet with ships which can serve our demanding maritime missions in the 1980's and the 1990's.

THE TOTAL FORCE

The U.S. force structure consists of a carefully balanced set of active and reserve combat units, ships, aircraft wings, etc. We have made great strides in the organization and planning for utilization of reserve component units and individual reservists alongside our active forces.

Our strategic concept provides for prompt mobilization of the total force, which means that reserve component units must be combat ready and mission capable. To ensure that our reserve component units are able to meet the planning requirements for early movement and combat, we are affiliating many of them with nearby active units.

In addition to reserve units, the armed forces must have access to a pool of personnel with military training and experience. These trained individuals are needed to:

- Bring active and reserve component units from peacetime to war-time strengths;
- Fill units to be activated after mobilization; and
- Provide replacements for losses early in a war.

We are placing renewed emphasis on the requirements for and management of these manpower assets as a result of reductions in the activities of the Selective Service and the diminishing size of this manpower pool.

THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

There is abundant evidence of the success thus far of the All-Volunteer Force concept. At the present time, the active and reserve forces of the All-Volunteer Force are meeting their basic military strength objectives. The quality of new recruits, as measured by educational levels and mental capacity, has been improving over the long run and is higher today than in FY 1964, the last year in which we had a peacetime draft.

With a smaller force we must have a better force. Today, the United States has the best educated and skilled soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines in the world. A quality AVF, however, has its price. Escalating manpower costs have a pronounced effect on the defense budget. Since 1964, defense annual payroll costs have increased from \$22 billion to \$50 billion—from 44 per cent of the

defense budget to 55 per cent—while military manpower levels have declined from 2.7 million to 2.1 million and civilian manpower levels have decreased by about 75,000. For this reason, we must ensure that we restrain manpower costs wherever possible.

THE DEFENSE BUDGET

In January, the President proposed a defense budget of \$112.7 billion, a real increase of almost 7 per cent compared to last year. Since the original submission, the President has recommended for FY 1977 an additional \$1.2 billion to begin a steady increase in our naval strength over the years and an additional \$300 million to keep the Minuteman III production line open and begin procurement of the more advanced warhead, the MK-12A.

Compared to the level of expenditures in the FY 1976 budget, the increase in manpower costs has caused a shift of \$10 billion away from research and development, procurement and operations and maintenance. For this reason, we recommended that the Congress adopt

a number of economies and restraints in the manpower area. Assuming the Congress would support these restraints, we reduced our request by \$3 to \$5 billion in FY 1977.

THE FUTURE

As stated, the military trends of the past decade or so have been adverse. Unless they are arrested now, the United States could slide to a position of relative weakness in the future. The days are gone when Congress can make substantial cuts in the defense budget, claiming that the budget is so large that the reductions will not be missed. Such claims are simply not accurate today. I do not believe that the American people will accept Congressional defense budget cuts that move the United States to a position of inferiority. Our freedom is too important.

The U.S. military posture relative to the Soviet Union today is the result of decisions made many years ago. Our military capability in the years ahead will result from the decisions we make today. It is fitting that, as we begin our third century as a nation, the President's defense budget makes it clear that we will not accept inferiority now or at any time in the future. END

portable

TV RADIO

Lets You Tune-in To Your Favorite TV Shows Anytime, Anywhere!

Picks up All Network, Local TV Stations... And AM/FM Radio Too!

Look At All These Features!

AM RADIO News, Sports, Popular Music

Tough, Hi-Impact Styrene and Grained Leatherette Case

FM RADIO Beautiful Music

TV AUDIO Network and Local Stations

Earphone For Private Listening

Operates On Battery Or AC/DC Current!

Built In Carrying Handle

Telescopic Antenna

Slide Rule Selector

Big, Dynamic Speaker

Easy Read Dial

NOW! Thanks to our amazing TV RADIO you can follow the top TV Shows and Stars wherever you are! At the beach, the supermarket... in your car... even on vacation! What's your favorite program? "Happy Days"... "The Walton's"... "Lawrence Welk"... "Movin' On"? Never miss it again! Unique Portable TV RADIO tunes into the audio portion of any TV Show... gets all channels 2-13... and brings them in loud and clear! Lets you enjoy TV when there's no TV around! Also a fine AM/FM radio.

HANOVER HOUSE,
Dept. Z-3301
340 Poplar St.,
Hanover, Pa. 17331

Sure, I want to follow my favorite TV programs even when there's no TV around. Kindly send me Portable TV RADIO(S) (Z423178) at the New low price of just \$24.88 (similar models sold for as much as \$54.50!) plus \$1.50 postage and handling on full money-back guarantee!

Enclosed is \$_____ (Pa. and Md. residents add sales tax.)

NEW LOW PRICE! \$24.88

SAVE! ALL THIS FOR JUST

(similar models sold for as much as \$54.50!)
SEND NO MONEY! YOU CAN CHARGE IT!

Our Guarantee

You must be completely satisfied with this fabulous TV Radio or you may return for a full refund of the purchase price, no questions asked! Now, that's a guarantee in writing!

CHARGE IT:

☐ American Express
☐ BankAmericard

☐ Carte Blanche
☐ Diners' Club

☐ Master Charge
☐ Interbank #

Acct. No. _____

Exp. Date _____

Name _____

(please print)

Address _____

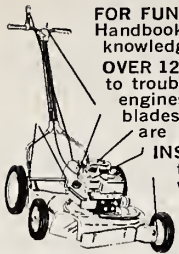
City _____

State _____

Zip _____

© Hanover House, 1976

FIX LAWN MOWERS



FOR FUN & PROFIT! Fascinating new Handbook by F. Peterson gives you the knowledge skilled mechanics learn.

OVER 125 ILLUSTRATIONS show how to trouble shoot, repair carburetors, engines, balance, and sharpen blades, etc. Exploded drawings are extensively used.

INSTRUCTIONS COVER reel, rotary and rider mowers, preventive and routine maintenance, how to identify brand names, where to obtain replacement parts. How to buy and use a lawnmower.

TRY the HANDBOOK OF LAWN MOWER REPAIR.

Rush only \$7.95 plus 50¢ handling on 10-day money-back guarantee.

EMERSON BOOKS, INC., Dept. 246C, Buchanan, N.Y. 10511

MAKE . . . \$25 to 100 PER HOUR

BADGE-A-MINIT, a complete badge making system lets you make permanent metal pin back badges for fun or profit. Badge parts cost pennies, you sell slogan buttons for up to 75¢ each, photo buttons for up to \$2.50 ea. Get FREE illustrated money making plans by return mail, or send \$34.95 plus \$1.75 for shipping to RPM Assoc. Ltd., Box 618, Dept. LE-76, LaSalle, Ill. 61301



OUTDOOR CAREERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

WORK IN PARKS SYSTEM

Free illustrated book tells how you can use spare time at home to train for wonderful career in the great outdoors. Conservation and ecology pressures have created big demand for trained men and women for good jobs at every level. Write today. No salesman will call.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Dept. 09-221-076

Div. Technical Home Study Schools
Little Falls, N.J. 07424



ORIGINAL W.W.II HELMET

(NOT A REPLICA)



\$19.95

ONLY
PLUS \$2.00
POSTAGE &
HANDLING

OVER 10,000 ITEMS IN STOCK **COLLECTORS!** 32 Page Color Catalog 50¢

Helmets, Uniforms, Bayonets etc.
UNIQUE IMPORTS, INC. Dept. AL-5
610 Franklin St., Alexandria, VA 22314

JAPANESE SWORDS WANTED



WANTED—Also Armor, Pole arms, Hara-kiri knives, Matchlock guns. \$50-\$10,000 paid. Send photo & Tel. # to: F. Lohman, 3403 N.E. Broadway, Portland, OR 97232. Licensed & Bonded.

DISCOVER TREASURE!

Detect deeper, locating gold, silver, rings, coins with a world-famous White's metal detector!

Free Literature!



DEPT. AC6G 1011 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD
SWEET HOME, ORE. 97386

THE ORIGINAL BASEMENT TOILET

Genuine Porcelain

FLUSHES UP TO
SEWER OR SEPTIC TANK



-No Digging Up Floors-
INSTALLS EASY. ANYWHERE!

Write **McPHERSON, Inc.**, Dept. AL
Box 15133 Tampa, Florida 33684

MARTIN'S FLAGS

★ ALL KINDS
★ ALL SIZES

DISPLAYS FOR
ORGANIZATIONS-
TOWNS-SCHOOLS-FAIRS



Prompt shipment. Ask for our
colorful WHOLESALE Catalog for 1976

MARTIN'S FLAG CO., FORT DODGE, IOWA 50501

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Our Forest Heritage

AS THE first colonists approached New England in their ships, all they could see, spreading in all directions, were towering forests of oak, hickory, walnut, pine and dozens of other varieties. In their New World they found not only religious freedom, but a gigantic "treasure warehouse" of wood which supplied them with houses, wagons, boats, tools, exports and even food in berries and nuts. Bark furnished dyes. Pitchpine lampblack was used for ink; when applied to boards, it formed the first blackboards used in schools. The Massachusetts Colony inscribed a tree on its first coin, the Pine Tree Shilling. "What better emblem," said its designer, "to portray our country's wealth." Ships from wood-starved England came with bricks for ballast and returned loaded with heavy hardwoods. Sassafras was in great demand; in Britain it was considered a magic tea. It cured ills, drove out devils and restored youth. In 1622 the King demanded thirty tons of it from the Jamestown Colony.

The period from 1620 till the Civil War might be termed America's Age of Wood. Most houses had hardwood frames, pine walls and cedar shingles. Water-resistant white cedar was cleared from the New Jersey swamps; even the submerged fallen trees were "mined." Hardwoods fueled furnaces, steamboats, railroads. In one year the Massachusetts railroads consumed over 50,000 cords. "Corduroy roads" over marshy ground were made of logs laid side-by-side. Many highways were "plankroads" paved with sawed wooden planks. City streets were paved with wooden blocks. Hardwood was smoldered into charcoal for use in iron furnaces. Such trees would take over 35 years to regrow. By 1856 they had virtually disappeared from New England. Western forests were more fortunate; the densest populations and industrialization were concentrated in the East.

Metal and plastic substitutes have helped save our trees but wood is still a major part of our lives—houses, furniture, especially newsprint. Lumber companies establish tree farms to guarantee adequate supplies each year. But the slow-growing hardwoods are becoming scarcer as demand for them increases. Since colonial days we've imported some new species—the apple and most fruit trees, Norway spruce and maple, a white poplar. But we're losing the locust of early America; the once stately American chestnut now reaches a height of only 10 feet before succumbing to a blight originating in 1904. Our elms are also disappearing due to disease. National Parks and Forests are the main conservationists of our hardwoods as spreading civili-

zation clears the land for superhighways and cities. The white and black walnut may be among the first to vanish; their wood is made into costly furniture, novelties, and gunstocks. A full-grown tree can be worth as much as \$20,000. In several recent instances, poachers have stolen them from private property. And, of course, as our forests disappear, so also do the wildlife which depend on them for shelter.

DON'T throw the flip-tabs from cans overboard. On land they can kill deer and livestock that might eat them. They can kill fish, too, reports W. E. Jones of Santa Cruz, Cal., who last season found a dead two-pound striped bass with a tab wedged in its stomach.

TRY a fire starter devised by Virginia Willers of Winter Park, Fla. Coil a two-inch wide strip of corrugated cardboard into an empty tuna-fish can, pour melted candle wax over it. Light it under the firewood and it will burn for hours. All alone it will heat a can of beans or soup. Easy to carry in your duffle.

BITING bugs, like no-see-ums, can get through the screens of your camper or backwoods cabin. The remedy used by George Lewis of Lancaster, Pa., is to spray the screens with insect repellent. Caution: on metal screens, don't touch until the liquid is dry; alcohol in the repellent can dissolve some paints. And don't use on plastic screens.

GOLDENROD provides good bait for ice fishing, writes Edward Usnik of Dunlo, Pa. Their galls, those bumps on the dry stalks, are cocoons. Select those without holes, slit them open. Each contains a grub that fish can't resist.

FOR an emergency fire starter, try the method submitted by Ted Kakuk of Covina, Cal. He places two flashlight batteries on top of each other, center terminals upward, then holds a strip of steel wool (used for cleaning pots and pans) to the base of the pair and touches the other end of the strip to the top terminal. After a couple of sparks, Ted claims the wool will start to flame.

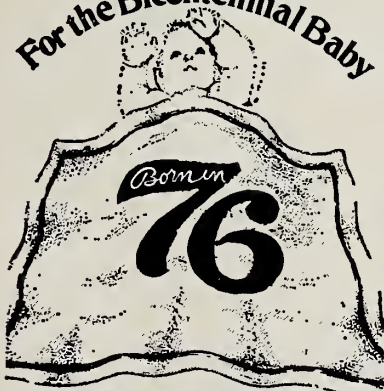
If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



SPLIT IMAGE TRANSIT. Measures inclines down to 1/16" at 25 feet! Ideal for contour plowing, carpentry, brick & cement work, surveying. Quick, easy, accurate! Just \$12.95 plus \$1.50 shpg. Leatherette case, \$3.95. 10-day money-back guarantee! J. W. Holst, Inc., Dept. AT-76 1864 E. U.S. 23, East Tawas, MI 48730.

For the Bicentennial Baby



For that lucky baby born in 1976.

This luxurious 40" x 45" crib and carriage blanket suitable for boy or girl. Rich red and blue plush velour numerals appliqued and embroidered in the traditional manner on a cuddly soft white blanket by Chatham. Edged with silky taffeta binding and red satin ribbon. Completely washable. A unique and beautiful gift of warmth that's sure to become a family keepsake. Money back if not delighted. Order now.

Send \$19.95 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling to:

Blankety Blankets

Box 438-L-3, Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543

N.Y. State residents add sales tax

Member, Better Business Bureau

NOW! GET 3 REAL OLD U.S. COINS-Only \$1

YOU GET 2 PRE-1938 BUFFALO NICKELS AND A PRE-1908 INDIAN HEAD PENNY

(One set to a customer.) These scarce coins offered to get your name for our mailing list. You will also receive the most wonderful catalog of US & Foreign coins and paper money in America. Send \$1 to: Littleton Coin Co., Dept. SX-33, Littleton, New Hampshire 03561.



Clip-On Magnifiers



Clip MAGNIFIERS on regular glasses. **SEE CLEARER INSTANTLY.** Read fine print. Do close work. Neat, metal frame. 10 day trial. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.** Impact resistant lenses. State age. Send only \$6.95 + 55¢ handling.

Sorry—no sales in Minnesota.

Precision Optical, Dept. 34-V, Rochelle, Ill. 61068

WOLF KNIFE with back lock
9 1/2" OVERALL LENGTH \$3.95 ea.



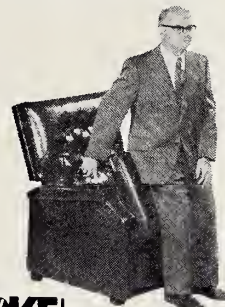
This beautiful heavy duty **FOLDING HUNTING KNIFE** is hand crafted with a hollow ground rust proof mirror polished blade. A non-slip rosewood handle that fits the natural curve of the hand for secure holding. Superbly designed. **RUGGED AND FULLY GUARANTEED.** 9 1/2" overall 5 1/4" closed. MODEL No. K-26-W. ONLY \$3.95 PLUS 30¢ HANDLING. Money back in 5 days if not completely satisfied. **BLACK BELT CASE** also available for \$1.00.

WESTBURY SALES CO., 259 Post Avenue, Box 434, Westbury, N.Y. 11590
Dept. A-7-AL

TRY A BURKE ELEVATING CHAIR FREE FOR A WEEK

JUST PRESS A BUTTON. THE BURKE CHAIR HELPS YOU ALL THE WAY TO A **STANDING POSITION—SAFELY AND GENTLY**—THEN EASES YOU BACK DOWN.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND PRICE LIST. SELECT THE BURKE CHAIR MODEL AND FABRIC OF YOUR CHOICE. THEN, IF YOU DESIRE, TRY IT FREE FOR A WEEK IN YOUR OWN HOME.



BURKE

P.O. BOX 1064, DEPT. AL-776
MISSION, KANSAS 66202
(913) 722-5658



"SAVE YOUR HEART"

with a **STAIR-GLIDE®** Stairway Elevator

RENTAL-PURCHASE Program Available

Your **STAIR-GLIDE®** installs easily and in less than 2 hours. No marring walls or stairway. No special wiring required. Shipped directly from factory within 4 days. **STAIR-GLIDE®**...the nation's largest selling stairway elevator! UL LISTED.

USED BY THOUSANDS: CARDIAC PATIENTS, ARTHRITIS, SENIOR CITIZENS, PHYSICALLY RESTRICTED, POST OPERATIVES...and household convenience.

WRITE FOR FREE BROCHURE AND NAME OF DEALER NEAREST YOU.

AMERICAN STAIR-GLIDE® CORP.

4001 East 138TH ST., Dept. AL-76
Grandview, Missouri 64030



1000 RETURN ADDRESS LABELS \$1.00

Quick and easy way to put your name and return address on letters, books, records, etc. Any name, address and zip code up to 4 lines beautifully printed in black on crisp, white gummed labels. 1 3/4" long. Free decorative box for purse or desk. Set of 1000 labels, just \$1 plus 20¢ postage & handling. Money back if not pleased. Don't know your zip code? We'll look it up for you.

Walter Drake 3347 Drake Bldg.
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80940

INVENTORS

RECOGNITION...FINANCIAL REWARD...OR CREDIT
FOR "INVENTING IT FIRST" MAY BE YOURS!

If you have an idea for a new product, or a way to make an old product better, contact us, "the idea people" We'll develop your idea, introduce it to industry, negotiate for cash sale or royalty licensing.

Write now without cost or obligation for free information. Fees are charged only for contracted services. So send for your **FREE "Inventor's Kit."** It has important Marketing Information, a special "Invention Record Form" and a Directory of 500 Corporations Seeking New Products.



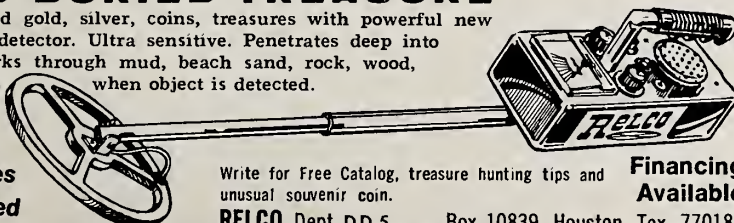
RAYMOND LEE ORGANIZATION
230 Park Avenue North, New York, NY 10017

At no cost or obligation, please rush my **FREE "Inventor's Kit No. A-183"**.

Name Please Print
Address
City State Zip

FIND BURIED TREASURE

Find buried gold, silver, coins, treasures with powerful new electronic detector. Ultra sensitive. Penetrates deep into earth. Works through mud, beach sand, rock, wood, etc. Signals when object is detected.



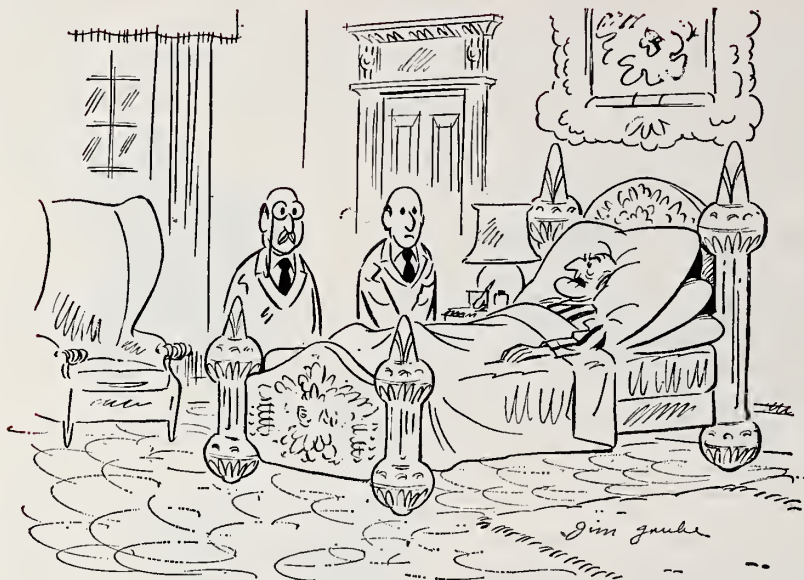
Dealer
Inquiries
Invited

Write for Free Catalog, treasure hunting tips and unusual souvenir coin.

RELCO Dept. DD 5 Box 10839, Houston, Tex. 77018

Financing
Available

Parting Shots



'I want to leave something to medical science . . . my hospital bill . . .'

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

INCOME OR OUTGO?

A passenger on a transcontinental flight acknowledged to the man seated next to him that he was a congressman.

"Where you from?" the man asked.

"Washington," said the congressman.

"Be specific man," said the passenger. "Tax-payin' Washington or Tax-eatin' Washington?"

THOMAS LAMANCE

AND THAT'S THAT

The young trial lawyer thought it would be to his advantage to get the elderly witness rattled.

"And now, madam," he said, "I must ask you a personal question. How old are you?"

"Young man," she snapped back, "it isn't more than an hour since the judge objected to hearsay evidence. I don't remember being born, so all I know of it is hearsay."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

CULTURAL UPDATE

A missionary was worried when he was captured by cannibals. The chief appeared and began speaking in perfect English, the result, he said, of his Harvard education.

"You're a Harvard man," protested the missionary, "but you still eat your fellow man."

"Yes," replied the chief, "but now I use a knife and fork."

M. Y. WILCOX

FAIR PLAY

Two golfers were on the course on an extremely hot summer day. Suddenly one of them had a sunstroke—the other made him count it.

G. G. CRABTREE

CREDIT-DEBIT CYCLE

Put too much on the cuff and you'll lose your shirt.

F. O. WALSH

ECOLOGY DANCE

Where once we'd tiptoe thru the tulips,
Now we flitter thru the litter.

WALTER E. JOHNSON

STRAIGHT SHOT

"A fine time, 3 A.M. for you to come in," exclaimed the wife. "I want an explanation and I want the truth!"

"Better make up your mind, Honey," he replied, "you can't have both."

GEORGE E. BERGMAN

NOSE NEWS

If he keeps his nose up in the air
His progress will be much slower;
But if he keeps it to the grindstone
His profile will be even lower.

GEORGE O. LUDKE

SHORTCHANGED

Elephants never forget, but what do they have to remember!

GENE YASENAK

VIEWPOINT

"Economy" is one of America's
More puzzling words so far—
It means a large size in soap flakes
And the small size in a car.

DAVID BISSETT

DOG DAYS

For our vacation this year, we're sending our dog to camp and the children to obedience school.

GEORGE E. BERGMAN



'Are you here to date my daughter
or cure my wife's hiccups?'

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

NOW The Famous Hunting Knife You've Always Wanted, At A New LOW PRICE You Can Easily Afford!

The G-96 Titan Folding Sportsman Individually Hand-Crafted Solid Brass Handle • Razor-Sharp Molybdenum Steel Blade

Sportsmen, hunters, fishermen, campers, collectors—here it is! The famous knife you've always dreamed of owning. From its distinctive silhouette to the tiniest detail of its manufacture, the G-96 Titan is the knife of a lifetime made for a lifetime of use. We guarantee it!

PRECISION-CRAFTED THROUGHOUT!

Just wait until you hold this beauty in your hands. Notice its heft—a rugged 5 oz. of precision-balanced craftsmanship. Notice the handle. It's solid brass all the way through, heavily inlaid with thick slabs of exotic Pacca wood—the miracle wood that resists moisture, heat, grease and food acids. See the gleaming blade, honed to such razor sharpness that you can almost hear the hiss as it zips through meat, bones fish, dresses game, even cuts kindling and tent stakes. Forged of high-carbon molybdenum steel, the G-96 Titan blade has been specially processed metallurgically to hold a keen edge even after many years of hardest use.

A joy to carry, the G-96 Titan is only 4½" long when folded. Yet open it up and you've got an 8½"-long wonder that beats the best belt sheath hunting knife you could ever hope to own. (The opening mechanism is as smooth as silk and holds the long blade locked firmly into place until you press the safety release in the handle for closing.)

A triumph of the knifemaker's art, the G-96 Titan is rugged and reliable, a lifetime investment for every outdoor sportsman and genuine collector's item. You'd expect to pay \$19.95 and even more for a knife of such uncompromising quality. Yet thanks to a very special purchase we can offer it now for the amazingly low price of \$14.95. (You'll never need to buy another.)

But remember, not every outdoorsman can own the G-96 Titan. Each one is individually hand-crafted and can never be in unlimited supply at this special low price. Avoid disappointment. Mail the coupon today. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.



LIFETIME GUARANTEE

The G-96 Titan is a hand-crafted precision instrument made of the finest materials available. It is unconditionally guaranteed in normal use against all manufacturing defects for the life of the purchaser, or simply return it to the manufacturer, postpaid, for repair or replacement free. What other knife dares to make such an irrevocable guarantee!

- OVER 8½" LONG
- RAZOR-SHARP
MOLYBDENUM STEEL
BLADE
- SOLID BRASS HANDLE
INLAID WITH PACCA WOOD
- LIFETIME GUARANTEE!

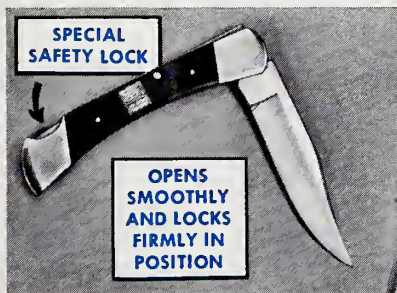
FREE TOP GRAIN COWHIDE PISTOL SHEATH HOLSTER

Imagine receiving, as a Special Extra Bonus, this rugged holster at no additional cost. Custom-made of extra-thick genuine cowhide, it's precision contoured to cradle your knife at your belt ready for instant use. Rivet-reinforced at points of extra stress and with a sturdy snap fastener to prevent loss or damage, this luxury cowhide sheath is yours FREE if you mail the coupon now!



FITS
ON
BELT

KNIFE
SHOWN
ACTUAL
SIZE



SPECIAL
SAFETY LOCK

OPENS
SMOOTHLY
AND LOCKS
FIRMLY IN
POSITION

CROWN-CASTLE, LTD., Dept. TK-133
51 Bank Street, Stamford, Conn. 06901

Please send me the individually hand-crafted, precision G-96 Titan, lifetime guaranteed and with FREE genuine Western cowhide holster, for only \$14.95. My money back if not thrilled. (Please add 75¢ for postage and handling.)

Enclosed is \$ _____

Name _____
(Please PRINT Clearly)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

☐ **SAVE MORE!** Order two knives for just \$27.95 plus \$1 postage and handling. You'll never give a better gift to a fellow sportsman.

Conn. Residents add 7% Sales Tax

**Guaranteed
For Life!**

**MAIL NO-RISK
COUPON TODAY!**

Haband's
100%
Polymeric
SHOES
Man-Made
in
U.S.A.

FREE* WHITE BELT

Haband Company, the mail order people from Paterson, N.J., have a new way for you to get the newest fashion executive shoes and enjoy all the compliments, without paying anywhere near the usual prices!

We sell hundreds of thousands of pairs of shoes, direct to important businessmen all over America who recognize the expensive imported look but prefer our direct, man-made-in-U.S.A. price! **CASH IN YOURSELF!**

Legally, we cannot even mention the name of the famous Italian house who pioneered this style. Suffice it to say, you get the same soft antiqued look, the same sexy high gloss shine, the interesting buckles and the slightly higher "make you look taller" heel!

You get full cushion insole, matched bindings, your exact size & width.

Please Note:

Haband is a family business, doing business with conservative executives throughout the U.S.A. since 1925. These are good looking business dress shoes that will feel very comfortable and save money. It is worth sending in a trial order. You will be delighted with the service! Read the guarantee!

*when you buy any

2 Pairs of **HABAND SHOES** **19⁹⁵**

And Haband Even Pays the Postage!

Special INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Send for any 2 pairs of fine Executive Shoes shown on this page, and we will send you this handsome fine grain White Belt FREE — yours to keep even if you return the shoes for a full refund! We just want a chance to show you our Incredible Values!

The WHITE SHOE/WHITE BELT Style — America's Handsomest Vacation Outfit!

Now, this Spring at the height of the fashion, men will be paying very high prices for this clean, dressy look. White shoes alone will cost \$18 to \$40 per pair, and the belts will bring whatever traffic will bear. Here at Haband, we sell all these shoes at an amazing price of

2 pairs for **19⁹⁵**

and now, for a limited time include the White Belt FREE!

6 Styles to Choose!

White Loafer

Black Loafer

Black Oxford

Blue Loafer

Brown Loafer

White Oxford

Haband's Incredible Man-Made New Price

DRESS SHOES **2** pairs for **19⁹⁵**

3 pairs 29.90
4 pairs 39.75

HABAND COMPANY, Direct Service Dept.
265 North 9th Street, Paterson, N.J. 07530

Gentlemen: Please send pairs as specified for which I enclose \$

FREE WHITE BELT!

GUARANTEE: Wear the shoes. Test them any way you wish. If not satisfied, you keep the belt, return the shoes any time to Haband for full refund of every penny you paid us!

70T-409 (904)

Name Apt. #
Street
City State ZIP CODE

SIZES AVAILABLE — Is Your Size Here?

	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	11	12	13
A														
B														
C														
D														
E														
EEE														

COLORS	How Many	What Size	What Width
White Loafer			
White Oxford			
Blue Alligator Grain Loafer			
Black Loafer			
Brown Loafer			
Black Oxford			

WHAT SIZE BELT?

Available in 30 to 54.

Direct Mail Order Service

HABAND

265 North 9th Street, Paterson, N.J.